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TH SCHOOL TEACHER

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g to instruct in a private family.

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# Boston Recorder.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES ..... PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1837.

10. 31 ..... Vol. XXII. RELIGIOUS.

For the Buston Recorder

MERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. he Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors can Education Society, on Wednesday 2, 1837, appropriations were made to benefic

ges in various in	Stitution	New Ben.	ws.	
Theo. Sem.	163	4 25	Total.	\$3,29
& Colleges,	181	48	434 229	3,78
112 Institutions,	753	77	830	\$15,73
r- meet appropriations to		s to benefic	ciaries i	n the Mid

and Western States, the Parent Society ed to pay from its treasury the sum of \$4,on to what was raised for this object

SEAL IN BEHALF OF EDUCATION SOCI-

than to receive."] t in the Lord,—It may emphatically nat we live in a glorious day. Such many respects the church has never Our Bible, Tract, Educaions other societies are of recent are accomplishing great things. s, too, which we possess to comgious information, are among the ews favorable to the interests of ree world."

tore, "when this is the case? Beloved in the case in your march against the powers of ss, is watched with intense interest by whom you have sent to heathen lands to the gospel. For one, I have examined, or the army you have marshalled is propaipped, and am not aware, that as a lithing, any alteration could be made for the propagation of the propagation r. It appears to me, however, that it eterized by one important defect, and I will excuse me for mentioning it. I

the circumstance that our societies to pious young men for the gospel ministor sufficiently patronized.

It is the state of our country with the graph of the fire state of the heathen demands the regard to our own country, you have the advocates to plead her cause. But I felt disposed, on this account, to be it lift it might be my duty to say some-If a few years only

at the floodgate of corruption is open-hat unless the torrent be arrested, it rep away the fabric of liberty and hapthe result of the labors and sufferings There is a controversy to rts of all who venerate the laws and the institutions of our fathers, or happiness of posterity; a controvermentous in themselves, by those who are aged immediately in this. Let but a spirit forth like that which animated our fathers inst political oppression, and lead us to age with equal vigor and unanimity on enemies which threaten f Gundation of our liberties, and we be like them to conquer, and like them the fruits of our toils, and transmit our descendants. But if we slumber danger, and shrink back from the inscribed on the broken column records the weakness and the ruin of To remedy these evils it is very hat education, embracing the various of science as well as of morals, must hade to bear with a much greater force heretofore upon a great mass of our pop-on, among whom they have but little more a name. It is in these places especially, spiritual enemies have arisen in their oppose all that is good, and they are

leave untried no device which promises them success. The Bible is assailed, nor will they rest, until they are vanquished, or the whole rest, until they are vanquished, or the whole to its foundation." These must be met by men of similar learning and talents, and who, in addition to these qualifications, have ardent piety. Education, embracing the various branches of science, as well as of morals, must, as I before said, be combined. The latter, as well as the former, may, to a considerable eximination upon their covers.

The Bible is assailed, nor will they pings of the sanctuary, we are warranted to suppose that by itself, it will generally prove to be very inefficacious among those who are tailed on England miseries that are yet unwer measured. They have ruined the property of the two control of them, have entrailed on England miseries that are yet unwer measured. They have ruined the property of the country, and brought equal ruin on the character of the laboring classes."

Public attention was at length generally attention of the system. There are a large number of similar learning and talents, and who, in addition to these qualifications, have ardent with they are acting on a wrong principle.

The late of the incendiary. Said Lord Brought and, in 1833, "the sad system of poor laws, and the worse administration of them, have entrained the worse administra well as the former, may, to a considerable ex-tent, be promoted by suitable laymen. But, after all, unless they are assisted in their la-bors by ministers of the sanctuary, the tide will not be stemmed, religion never will perma-neutly flourish where the gospel is not preach-ed.

The alarming progress of error and vice in our country, probably, was one grand reason, why the American Bible Society adopted its why the American Bible Society adopted its noble resolution to supply every destitute familiance upon generated, the streamous efforts to raise funds sufficient to be next appropriations which may be made to Under the present financial state of the Society adopted its ance upon divine rid, resolving that they would be next appropriations which may be made to Under the present financial state of the Society adopted its within its borders with a Bible. In two years, Had I seen the people of God, in reliance upon divine rid, resolving that they would exert themselves as far as possible to raise up as many ministers of the gospel as are needed in our destitute set. Substitute of Providence for at least a few for the heathen, and not now have addressed you. I however have seen nothing which has given me any encouragement to hope that such a resolution will be formed, though I conceive there would be no more difficulty in carrying it into effect, than the resolution of the Bible Society to which I just alluded. Do you consider me chimerical in my views respecting the practicability of such a Episcopalian, Presbylerian, Con-Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, and lical churches, in the United States on the subject of affording further

young men who have been born into the king-icution, on the subject of affording further is to those Societies which educate young the gospel ministry. By Dr. Scudder, ray at Ceylon.

Scudder, which is the discount of the manuscation has been sent by Dr. Scudder, amunication has been sent by Dr. Scudder, which is the scretary of the American Education Societies, Considering the premiure state. cation. Considering the pecuniary state try, and also the condition of Edu-ation is deemed a timely appeal, and it is consed it will be duly heeded by those to didressed, and also by the churches genericing it is to realize that "it is more privilege it is to realize that "it is more than a receiver." been praying the Lord of the harvest to raise up more spiritual laborers, and he has answer-ed their prayers so far as to pour out his Spirit upon thousands of those who are fit to become such laborers, are they not verily guilty for neglecting to perform their part in this momen-tous business? Does their gratitude bear a sufficient proportion to the mercies vouchsafed? Have those fathers and mothers whose children have of late been plucked as brands from the have of late been plucked as brands from the burning, and had their feet placed on the rock Christ Jesus, shown sufficient gratitude to this adorable Being, by casting in so little of their substance into the treasuries of our Education Societies? Is there nothing alarming in the Had he lived but a few ald not have had to seek mation. Now we have awspapers devoted principal but the principal but the mation of the principal but the pr gr, he would not have had to seek seek information. Now we have such information. Now we have bigious purposes. From one part of the other, and throughout the out of the other, and throughout the out of the other, and throughout the out of the other. The other is not the other of the other ristians are constantly becoming ac-with each other's plans of benevo-are stirring up one another to re-gence in their Master's service. All et do do is, to go forward in earnest plans now in operation, and the protat the name of Jesus every knee t, will soon be accomplished.

I may naturally suppose, every step in your march against the powers of Lord, when I read that the Baptist Board of

only, without venturing to predict what wil be the result; and when I see the American Education Society reduced to the utmost ex-

it might be my daty to say some-the fact, that every thing you do important bearing upon the hea-It is very certain, that if by one it you can send forth as many so of the gospel to our destitute settle-tare needed, they will, with the divine soon bud and blossom as the rose, short time prove giants in sending the blogstom pattern. But this estimate of the proportion of pastors to the number of churches is quite too high. are in a course of study, all superannuated ministers also, and those employed as professors, teachers, agents, and missionaries, so that in fact about one half of our churches are on to do but little beyond your own if all its wants had ere this been how mighty would be the influence merican churches at this moment upon hen world, if we leak at the temporary respectively. then world, sippi says, "While we have often had occaunity, it is evident that a large num-nisters of the gospel must be raised ir aid is absolutely necessary to stem establishment of Sabhath Schools, and in the tof iniquity, which is sweeping all of finiquity, which is sweeping all of Who," says a very able writer, observed the progress of crime, and hing manner in which the most coriples are publicly avowed, can fail community under the influence of the gospel community under the influence of the gospei, without an able and faithful ministry; and that the great work to be done is to raise up hundreds of our pious, gifted and indigent young men. While our brethren at the east bave often read and heard of the great want of ministers at the west, it has been the painful ex-perience of ministers and churches here, to witness as well as deplore the moral desolations of Zion in every division around them; to see hundreds of churches anxious to enjoy the labors of stated pastors, favored only distant intervals with irregular and occasion preaching, and hundreds of other important and promising posts of usefulness, where new churches might be immediately formed and built up, if laborers could be procured to occu-sy them. If we now had a thousand addition-al ministers, of able and devoted character, ministers, of able and devoted character, al ministers, of ane and developed they might all within the current year be located in the heart of this great valley, in important and promising stations for usefulness." One of our Education Societies, in speaking of the dearth of ministers, says, "The number of Protestant ministers of all denominations in this country is about 8,000, thus providing for 8,000,000 of the population, on the supposition in the supposition where the starter of 1,000 souls.

he the parent and germ of other thronging mil-In the hands of the destitute five millions of our population, the Bible has, to a great ex-tent, of late, been placed. But though this obtains, spiritual death will continue as before to be written on the door-posts of most of their preparing for a great contest. "They are houses, as long as the last command of the Sasammoning to their aid great learning, and the viour is not attended to. If we look at the ablest talents. They spare no efforts, they

that one minister has the charge of 1,000 souls. while 5,000,000 are left entirely destitute, t

is sweeping all before it, it will not effectually be stemmed. The latter are the great artille-ry in the army of Jehovah. They must batter down the intreachments of the enemy, and when they have done this, they can bring Bibles and tracts, and their other small arms. (excuse my figures,) to bear with great execu-tion upon their other points of attack. To sum all I have to say on this point in one word, let our Bible, Tract and other similar societies go forward, and go forward too with a thousand fold more zeal in their good work; but let them see to it, that our Education So

SATAN AND THE BIBLE.

Mr. Editor,-I was not a little surprised the other day by seeing in the Christian Register an article extracted from the American Month-ly Magazine, entitled "Shakspeare and the the object of which was to prove, not only that Shakspeare derived much of his knowledge from this source, but also that he was a "profound admirer and student of Holy Writ." To prove this the writer goes on to make quotations from some of his works, which he appears to use almost the very words which he appears to use almost the very words. quotations from some of his works, in of Scripture itself. Now if Shakspeare is to be thus exalted, and called "almost superhu-man," I am for making another application of the principle, and showing that Satan was not only "almost superhuman," but a "profound admirer and student of holy writ;" for he could quote Scripture full as well as Shakspeare. Besides, is it not evident that this distinguished personage has not always had justice done him? Are we not in duty bound to give to

every one, even to the devil, "his due!"
We find Satan quoting the Bible as follows.
—I have put the quotation on the right, and
the Bible on the left to show how correct he

BIBLE. SATAN.
"For he shall give his "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways; they shall bear then up in their hands, lest thou dash lest at any time thou dash.

Ps. xci. 11, 12. thy foot against a stone. MAT. IV. 6. There may be other passages, Mr. Editor, which should be added to this list; but it seems which should be added to this list; but it segms to me one is sufficiently conclusive. I have thought however, whether strict justice, and the great principle of rendering to all their due, does not require somebody to take up the pen, and show that the people whom we too often find in our streets, in a certain condition of body and mind which I could name, are not "almost superhuman" too; especially when they send forth, so often, the name of the Dei-ty, or very short quotations from his holy word. But whether their language does or

Perhaps the fact that Shakspeure abounds with Scriptural allusions and quotations will explain why almost all booksellers, even men of worth and we believe of piety, scruple not to suffer his works to stand on their shelves from day to day and from year to year, although "many of his pages," as a writer in the Annals of Education justly avers, are filled with profamity and obscenity," and "supply food to the vilest passions;" and this, too, while they are joining in a crusade against the "Conversations on the Gospel," and "Graden Conversations on the Gospel," and "Grade

HISTORY of the POOR of ENGLAND.

NO. VI. Relating to the character of the recipients of public charity in England, an able writer in the Quarterly Review holds the following language. "The greater number do nothing, fear noth-ing, hope nothing, and love nothing; they sit istlessly in the same place, like blocks of wood rather than men. England with all ber wood rather than men. England with all her wealth, has uselessly expended numerous sums in the stall-feeding of her so called poor; has sustained the bodies and destroyed the souls of her people, and has created more misery than she has removed. The ancient Greeks reverenced even the ashes of their fathers: English teach their peasantry to bury father and mother and kindred in—a work house!"

It was said by Dr. Chalmers, that the benev It was said by Dr. Chalmers, that the benev-olence of law held out a wholesale bounty and temptation to improvidence. It changed the timid supplications of want into so many reso-lute demands for justice. All the tenderness of charity on the one hand, and its delicacy on the other, were put to flight, by the metam phosis of a matter of love, into a matter of gry litigation; and there was the formidals ray of a multitude, fired with a sense of of a multitude, fired with a sense of oppression against the upper classes of society. A misapplied public charity, instead of narrowing the territory of human wrethedness, widened and extended it, and left a wider field than ever for the exercise of private charity. A legal charity deadened the charity of rela-tives, of immediate neighbors and of the afflu-ent. It wrought a double mischief, creating a reater amount of indigence than before, and

igealing the sources of benevolence. In agricultural and manufacturing towns the evil of pauperism was scarcely less than in the metropolis. While the country was rapidly evil of pauperism was scarcely less than in the metropolis. While the country was rapidly increasing in wealth, the poor were daily becoming more numerous and more wretched. Voluntary charity was widely extended; hospitals, asylums and alms-houses were filled to overflowing. The more relief was given the more it was called for, and imperiously demanded as a matter of right. In some districts, the paupers and their corrupt abetters were in majority, and actually compelled the parish officers to grant such allowances as they demandthe paupers and their corrupt abetters were in majority, and actually compelled the parish officers to grant such allowances as they demanded. Riots and threats were resorted to, and the obnoxious "enemies of the poor," as tax timents on this subject. I believe that the

You will not understand that I mean in the least to understand that I mean in the least to understand that I mean in the least to understand the labors of Bible Societies. They are noble, and to a certain extent do much good, especially when they put their Bibles into the hands of the rising generation. But I return to the ground I before took, that notwithstanding their labors, and the labors of our Tract, Sunday School, and other similar societies, unless ministers of the gospel are raised up to stem the torrent of iniquity which is sweeping all before it, it will not effectually be stemmed. The latter are the great artille
tracted to the subject. A reform was loudly called for, and after laborious examinations, by the stemmed to a certain extent wise, intelligent, and matter of fact men, a reformed and partially put in operation during the last in bondage. In fact, that principle is involved in every part of their legislation on this subject. What shall we do with these men? Shall we do with these men? Shall we do with these men? Shall we do with the senser? What first rate men for ability and philanthropy, who have a general oversight of the administration factor of men in the southern states, who believe that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern states, who believe that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern states, who believe that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern states, who believe that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern states, who believe that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern states, who believe that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern states, who believe that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern says that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern states, who believe that they have a right to hold their fellow-men do man in the southern says that they have a right to have a general oversight of the administration of parish relief in England and Wales. They collect and embody statistics, learn the systems of the best managed districts, and diffuse through the kingdom the information needed by all. Parishes are grouped together into Unions, and a suitable work house provided for each. In these the impotent poor are well provided for, the idle and dissolute are compelled to be bor, observe a strict moral deportment, and subsist on a plain diet, no better than that enjoyed by the independent laborer, and small rate payer. Out door relief, in regular pensions, is not allowed, and incidental out pensions, is not allowed, and memeria. On door aid is only given in extraordinary cases. Those who complain that they cannot get work, and ask for parish pay, are told that the work house doors are opened to them; they may go in, be well fed, clothed, warmed and lodged, but they must work. The effects of the reformed system, thus far, are said to have been excellent. The poor rates have been reduced one half, with much evident benefit to all classes. The "valent beggers" and "sturdy paupers" as they were formerly called, have now disas they were formerly called, have now dis-covered that they can find employment and means of living for themselves. Industry and the domestic virtues are greatly promoted. The first annual report of the Commissions, a volume of 400 pages, is filled with interesting details, showing a rapid improvement in soci-

The preceding historic sketch of the poor of Britain, relates only to England and Wales. In Ireland the state of society is, and long has been, deplorable. Oppressed by the English government-borne down by taxes and tythes. gnorant, degraded and priest-ridden—the lower classes in that country are in a frighful state of poverty and degradation. Of this we have poverty and degradation. Of this we have abundant proof in authentic publications, offiadministration in authentic pulmerations, on-cial reports to the government, and in the nu-merous specimens that come among us. No provision is made by law for the relief of any class of the suffering poor. Multitudes are corrupted and depraved by beggary, and starvation is a matter of frequent occurrence. Children are systematically demoralized by the deceit they are taught to practise as beggars. Thousands scarcely ever taste better food than Thousands scarcely ever laste better lood than potatoes. The floorless cabin answers all the purposes of parlor, kitchen, bed-room, stable and styre, and contentions arise among the younger members of the family on the question, who shall have the pig for a pillow. But for myself I cannot join with those who bestow only censure and indiscriminate ridicule on Ireonly censure and indiscriminate ridicule on ire-land and the frish. I regard that country as grouning, under oppression scarcely less severe than the bracilites suffered in Egypt. Among Irishmen who have made this their adopted country, are many whose industry, correct habts and intelligence, make them estimable and

almost supernous ey send forth, so often, the many ey send forth, so often, the minds of these children of the devil are most deeply imbued with "the language, history, and philosophy of the Bilble," as the Editor of the American Monthly thinks Shakspeare was; can any one doubt that this was the fact in regard to Satan himself?

The fact that Shakspeare abounds the fact that Shakspeare abounds and quotations will aven men. Collections are made at the Kirk, and private Christian charity is encouraged by the established clergy and church officers. Dr. Chalmers, the inflexible opponent of a legal compulsory charity, and the able champion of popular education and the donestic virtues of industry, economy and sobriety, has probably had great influence for preventing in his counterprivate. valued citizens.

In Scotland the state of things is quite different. There is far more of education and intelligence, and less of oppression. The poor laws are similar to those of England, but they

while they are joining in a crusade against the "Conversations on the Gospel," and "Graham's Lecture to Young Men"—works not only designed to do good, but which are as much more pure than Shakspeare, and as much better calculated to benefit mankind, as the fountains of a muddy world are purer than the rivers which they form, after passing handreds or thousands of miles through it. Yours, A.

For the Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder. sue the vitiated habits and systems of the decrepit states of Europe, neglecting to profit by their example, we have every reason to fear such calamities as they experience. But this is not the time for discouragement.

The march of knowledge and philanthropy is ward. Means must be taken to dispel the norance and crime that come across the At-ntic. Let popular education do its perfect work, guided by wisdom and chastened Let the pulpit and the press, the hool, and the week day school, their full and proper influence; let temperance and the domestic virtues prevail, and our country will continue to be the abode of freedom and

MR. KIRK IN LONDON.

Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Albany, is an honest and At a meeting of the Colonial Mis-ociety the subject of American Slavestonary Society the subject of American Slavery was improperly dragged into one of the speeches, with a direct appeal to Mr. Kirk. We say improperly,—because the object of the Society is to assist British emigrants in the Colonies and has nothing at all to do with Slavery, British or American. Mr. Kirk met the appeal meekly and kindly. After dwelling sometime on other topics, as if not in baste to follow a lead aside from the objects of the meeting he arms to the subject of the meeting he arms to the subject of dayery thus. ing, he came to the subject of slavery thu [ Vt. Chr

It has been said that the example of England cannot affect our nation as regards slave-ry;—but it might as well be said that a man can hold the north wind in his fist.—(Cheers.) Mind will not be barricaded in by mountains. nor by rivers, nor by tyranny; mind will rise superior over matter; and the consciences of men in the Southern States of America will be afraid to say that the colored population are afraid to say that the colored population are their property. (Cheers.) I did not mean to touch upon Slavery, (loud cheers) but a brother who sat near me yesterday brought the subject very delicately before me, and when I told him' that I was a member of the Abolition Society, he took up by the hand. (Impense appliance) he took me by the hand. (Immense applause. I cannot browbeat the American slaveholder

that you will produce no impression upon the that you will produce no impression upon them. Suppose I have in my congregation an infidel, whom I wish under God, to be the means of converting. There are two courses which I can take. I can say to him, "You are an infidel; you will be damned if you do not repent and believe; your soul may be in hell this right." This is one way. The other is to convince him that I am his brother; and that I appeal to him only out of love for his best interests. If I can in that way gain a lodgment, my second task is to convince him that he is wrong; second task is to convince him that he is wrong if I cannot convince him, then I must stop. have no right to go any further. That is my opinion as respects the right of personal opinion, or private judgment of any man. For these the man is accountable only to God, not these the man is accountable only to God, not to man. I am not his judge, but his teacher. When I have endeavored to persuade him, I have done my duty. Now, the southern slave-holders are wrong. How must I convince them? By love; if not, I must let them remain quietly. What I want is, to see you pouring the light of love upon the minds, persuading them to do right; but do not close up the avenues to their consciences and hearts by the language you employ towards them. This is the description of the abolition of which I is the description of the abolition of which I am the advocate, and if I were now in the Southern States, I would make the same statements as I have done here.

A COLORED PREACHER AT BAHAMAH.

Mr. Sweeney, whose narrative of his mission to the Bahamas, has been lately published in London, gives the following very interesting account of a negro Baptist minister, with whom he met in New Providence:

"Contiguous to the Government House in

Nassua, there is a Baptist meetinghouse, and the pastor's name is Frank Spence, who was born in one of the southern states of America, but came when a youth to Nassua, where he was residing for a term of forty years. He was a black man, and wore a long beard, as is the custom of the Jews. His countenance was grave, and his manner reserved. He informed me that he built that house of worship with his own hands. It was built on a rock, with almost the strength of a fortification. The steps leading to the door descended, and were hewn out of the rock. The pulpit and pews were neatly executed; which together with the siste, were laid out with so much appropriate taste, that the whole of the interior was fit for there ception of any grade or congregation. I think he informed me that the whole carpenter work was executed by himself, though a mason by trade. I asked how he had been able to creet such an edifice, to which he replied, by his own hands and earnings. Computing that this house could not have been built under the sum of one thousand pounds currency, I expressed a wish to ascertain how his earnings could possibly have met the expense of such a build-ing. Upon which he said, that in former times there was a scarcity of masons in that place

and consequently high wages were given, and that from a peculiar dexterity to which he had attained in his occupation, he was often able to earn by measurement \$3 per diem. He also said that in addition to the sum expended on the house, he had from time to time saved out of his industry as much as redeemed his wife and children from their owners, paying three hundred dollars for his wife, and one he each for his children. His dwelling and office-houses were situated on low ground under the rock upon which the chapel stood, and these were surrounded by trees of his plantation which were chiefly loaded with the most luxuwhich were chiefly foaded with the most luxuriant fruit, viz. mango, orange, sappidilla, &c. His little garden was neatly laid out with walks and flowers, and from the various produce of his plantation he was enabled to add considerably to the supply of Nassau market. He next showed me a long room detatched from his dwelling house, in which a continuation of tables extended from one end to the other, fifty persons sitting. He then showed me a closet with shelves, in which their evening tea service was kept, and said that the members of his church met there on the first Friday of ev ery mouth, when, after they drank tea, the rest of the evening was devoted to serious con-versation and prayer. He said he usually preached in his chapel three times every Sunpreached in its chapet three times every sun-day, and once on a certain evening of the week; moreover, that he made it a rule to attend his chapel every morning of the year, Sunday ex-cepted, at the hour of six o'clock, for prayer meeting, that all the members of his flock who could make it convenient to attend, might be afforded the opportunity of going direct from the house of prayer to their daily labor. I asked him if he had dissented from the Estab lished Church, to which he replied, that he had never been in any other church than that to which he did belong. He seemed to be very conversant with the Bible—answered my questions from parallel passages, and evinced con-siderable clearness in the doctrines of grace 1 expressed a desire to be present at their month-y meeting. He said that it was unusual to ad-nit any but members; however, he added that he would suggest it to them, and he was sure there could be no objection to his admitting me Time did not permit me to re-visit. He appeared a talented, devout man, and the most extraordinary with whom I fell in conversation during my travels abroad,"

COLORED PEOPLE IN OUIO.

Mr. M. M. Clark has recently performed an exploring tour among the colored people in Ohio, with a view to some measure for procuring a repeal of the oppressive laws which are now in force against them. His report is published in the Buffalo Spectator. He finds there are in that state upwards of 5000 colored inhabitants. Nothing short of a war of extermination can diminish this number, but they will doubtless increase. Hence the impolicy of personating or decreasing them said the decrease in the said of the said xploring tour among the colored people in of persecuting or depressing them, and the duty of cherishing and encouraging them in all im-provements. Many of them, who are labor-ers, support their families decently, and a few educate their children. There are about 60 mechanics, a few of them distinguished, but the laws embarrass them, and compel many to menial employments. It is said, by good au-thority, respecting a skilful mechanic in Galli-

opolis, who has no education, but who gets than any other mechanic in the place; that when he finds difficulty in drawing a draft for a building, he lays down at night and studies on the subject till he falls partly asleep, and then his mind works out the plan. Mr. C. visited about 50 farms, occupied by

Whole No. 1126.

Mr. C. visited about 50 farms, occupied by colored men, about two-thirds of them owners of the soil, all industriously cultivating it. There are several whose farms are valued at from 3000 to 12,000 dollars. In Jackson and Logan counties there are colored farmers acknowledged by all who know them to be among the best farmers in those counties. An intelligent tavern keeper in the town of Jackson, in speaking of Thomas Woodson, as a farmer, said, "If every farmer in this county was as industrious and skilful as Thomas Woodson, the Jackson market would present a different aspect and be much more respectable than at present." Similar remarks were made to me

aspect and be much more respectable than at present." Similar remarks were made to me by a friend in Logan county, concerning Henry Neusum, a colored farmer. The total estimated value of the farms we visited is about \$100,000, on which there is an annual tax paid of about \$500.

There are 12 schools, some of them quite good. The portion of adults who have acquired any education is comparatively small, owing to the fact that a great majority of them were brought up in those states and under those circumstances which would not permit them to acquire any learning whatever. As nearly as acquire any learning whatever. As nearly as we were able to ascertain, about one-third of we were able to ascertain, about one-third of the adult population can read well, and one-fifth can write. There is an increasing inter-est on the subject of education among our peo-ple. They feel its importance, and are willing to do what their limited means will allow for

its support and extension.

Under these circumstances, we think they come forward with good hope to petition for the repeal of all oppressive and discriminative And we hope they will carry it. [ Evangelist.

PARIS ANNIVERSARIES.

From a Correspondent of the Vt. Chronicle.

PARIS, May 13, 1837. The Religious Anniversaries in this city

closed more than two weeks ago.
Society of Christian Morals.
The first meeting in order was that of the
Society of Christian Morals. The Marquis of
Rochefoucauld-Liancourt presided, and opened
the meeting with a brief statement of the varithe meeting with a brief statement of the various objects to which the Society's attention is directed. Mr. H. Carnot read the Annual Report. Reports were also read by Messrs. Pinet from the Committee on Prisons—Saglio from that on Orphans—and Lutteroth from that on the improvement of morals. A Report on Duelling was to have been made, but failed. These were the principal objects of the Society's attention during the year. Petitions for 's attention during the year. Petitions for the abolition of capital punishment were in ex-tensive circulation under the auspices of the Society, when the late regicidal attempts were made, which arrested the work. It will soon he resumed. Lamartine, the Poet, addressed the resumed. Lamarine, the Poet, addressed the meeting on this subject with great ability and eloquence, and with a warmth of earnest personal conviction that made a deep impression upon his hearers. He stated that under the Restoration the executions in France had amounted to nearly 200 a year, while in 1835, there were only 25. Yet there has been no decrease in the number of crimes.—During the there were only 25. Yet there has been no de-erease in the number of crimes.—During the year 1836 the Society adopted 31 orphan chil-dren, and at the close of the year had 66 under its care. The prize offered by the Committee on the improvement of morals, for an essay on the Duty of adopting some religious principles and of speaking and acting according to them, has not produced any satisfactory results. A notice of the life and character of Cardinal Che-verus was read; and the meeting ended with a erus was read; and the meeting ended with a

Report respecting the orphans adopted by the So-ciety and a distribution of prizes made to them. This, you are aware, is not one of the Evan-gelical Protestant Societies, and in the opinion of many here suffers exceedingly for want of nore of the spirit of the Gospel in its plans and

Prayer Meeting. The strictly religious meetings of the week were introduced by a Prayer Meeting on Mou-

day evening.

Religious Tract Society.

Religious Tract Society.

The next morning the Tract Society met. The venerable Professor Stapfer presided. His address, on the present state of the world and the means of improving it, was distinguished for deep philosophical views and a strong faith in the adaptedness of Christianity to the wants of man. The Report was read by Mr. Henry Lutterch. The Society has published twelve new Tracts during the year, six of which are new Tracts during the year, six of which are a kind of popular Commentary on extended portions of Scripture. The increased circulation of the Society's publications has attracted the attention of the Romish dignitaries, and they have been placed on the Pope's list of pro-hibited books. To this the committee reply only by printing translations in languages not much used for the diffusion of the pure gospel. They have now 16 tracts in Span They have now to tracts in Spanish, and are about to publish some in Italian, 61,000 copies of the Akmanac of Good Advice were printed last year. The receipts amounted to about \$4,500, and the expenditures to about the same. The meeting was addressed by Messrs, H. La-harpe, Julius Delaborde, and Rev. Mr. Pan-chaud. This society is doing a vast amount of good, and its influence is becoming greater every year. This was its fifteenth anniver-

Protestant Bible Society. The meeting was on Wednesday, and Mr. Francis Dellessert, member of the Chamber of Deputies, presided. It was the 17th annual meeting. Rev. Mr. Cuvier read the Report. The issues from the Depository during the year, were 2,871 Bibles, and 5,431 New Testaments. The receipts (including a balance if the Treasury) were nearly \$11,000; the ex-penditures about \$3,000 less. An edition of New Testament in large type, for the aged,

in progress.

Many friends of the Bible have withdrawn, or partly withdrawn, their support from this Society, because its operations are limited to Protestants. It was this circumstance that led to the formation of the French and Foreign

to the formation of the French and Foreign Bible Society, of which more below.

Evangelical Society.

The object of this Society is to extend the knowledge and influence of the Gospel in France, by whatever means may present themselves. It was established only four years ago; but it has been supported with a zeul and energy that have made if the instrument of incalculable good. Mr. T. G. Dobree presided at the meeting, Wednesday evening. It was an occasion of the deepest and most gratifying interest. In his introductory remarks, the President expressed the thanks of the Society to those Christians in your country who have generously contributed to its funds. The Report was heard with the most devout attention. ort was heard with the most devout atten It was full of facts fitted to call forth thanks-giving and praise from every pious heart for God's unspeakable gift. The agents of the

by Heaven for this important work. The blessing of God wonderfully accompanies their labors. The Report will make a deep impression on the pious wherever it is read, and secure to the Society a yet more general and effective co-operation, in the contributions, and labors, and prayers, of all who seek the salvation of men. Look at the rapid progress of the Society thus far. During the first year it employed 6 laborers; in the second 17; in the third, 39; and in the fourth, just closed, 43,—viz. 14 ministers, 8 evangelists, 9 teachers, of and in the state of the stat the year about \$11,000, leaving the Society more than \$1000 in debt. At this the Committee are far from being discouraged. The debt says in language not to be misunderstood, that the Society has more work before it than it has the means to perform, and appeals most eloquently to all its friends to sustain and aid it with a yet more liberal and and most eloquently to all its friends to sustain one aid it with a yet more liberal and zealous co-operation. What this Society needs, says the Report, in order, with the blessing of God, to most rapid progress, is, that even that every ing for it, and by becoming, each according to his circumstances and means, a zealous and

faithful evangelist.
Professor Merle d'Aubigne, delegate from the Geneva Evangelical Society, addressed the assembly in an eloquent and impressive speech, and was followed by several others. The exercises were then closed with prayer and sing-ing. It was a season to do the soul good. e felt that the blessing of God att ed this great work and rested upon the meeting.

#### LETTER TO A CONVICT.

The following most affecting letter was written be a daughter to her father, a convict in the Massachusetts State Prison. It was read by Rev. Mr. Curtichaplain of the prison, at the public meeting of the Prison Discipline Society, in this city, in May last; and it is through his politeness that we are now fur-

nished with a copy for publication.—Rel. Mag.
My Dear Father,—With mingled emotion I sit down to write to you. But what can I say, that will be either interesting or profitable to you? To tell you that I love you,—that I -that I feel a deep concern for your temporal and spir-itual welfare—that I would willingly forego any enjoyment, or make any sacrifice, counting it my joy thus to do, if I could but see you restored to the peace and happiness you once knew, would only be to repeat what I have many times said. A flood of unutterable thought and indescribable feeling pours over me whenever I attempt to address you. My mind is crowded with recollections of the past -thoughts of the present-and apprehensions of the future. I have no wish to harrow up rour feelings, or revert to past scenes where-n you are concerned; for it will avail nothing; and I would not, for the world, add one pang

No, my dearest father, I love you too well; and if in 'my correspondence with you, I ever say anything to wound your feelings, be assured

"The truest friends, through error, wound our rest." I have hal accasion, many times during my past life, to adopt this language; for, a single remark, which, in the mind of the individual who are sellit, had no bearing whatever on the situation of our family, has oftentimes in company, unlocked a se ded fountain of feeling. which has almost overwhelmed me. But I will not fully communicate my feelings to you -nn-nor to any other person; for I feel that no living being can fully sympathize with me.

The question has continually agitated my mind ever since I visited you, what can I do to mind ever since I visited you, what can I do re-lessen your misery by restoring you to peace of conscience—thereby rendering your abode a peaceful and happy one; and I know of no way in which I can do it, but by pointing you to the Saviour of sinners. If you have not already submitted yourself to Him, O be persuaded to do it now. Delay it not till to-morrow. To-morrow's sun may never shine upon you; and mo row's sun may never shine upon you; and it it should, there is nothing gained by delay. Look to Christ as your only source of consoli dear father, as well as myself, have sought happiness from those sources and those objects wherein we thought it treasured up; and just at the moment when we thought ou rselves ready to grasp the covetgood, we found that we were pursuing good, we found that we were pursuing ghtbut a deceitful shadow. We have toiled we "know not what." Have we not seen the folly of such a course? I trust I have-1 hope my father has that he now casts his all on his Saviour, who bids us come just as we are, "wearv and heavy laden"—needy and helpless. O may this letter find you rejoicing

in the pardoning mercy of a forgiving God.

I want to think of you as a Christian, I want to feel that your solitary abode is illuminated by the cheering light which beams from the Sun of Righteousness, and that your heart is warmed by its gracious influen have, in your present situation very favorable opportunities for meditation and prayer. You have your Bible, the preached gospel—and daily moral and religious instruction. Heaven's whole soul drawn out in gratitude to Him who has preserved you through all the vicissitudes of your past life? "O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together," for his goodness. Surely he has not rewarded us according to our iniquities. Amid all our afflic-tions can we not say, "Goodness and mercy have followed us all the days of our life." We certainly, after all, have been a family blessed of heaven; and now may we live as those so our eyes fix; for this is but a blessed should live. On eternityless eternity let our eyes fix; for this is but a life of dreams and shadows—a passing scene; it will soon vanish with all its pains and pleasures. We, my dear father, have found a temporary separation painful indeed—but what is this compared with an interest seconds. red with an eternal separation!

is this, compared with an elernal separation!
On the thought of an eternal separation!
But how blessed to think of a re-union i But how blessed to innuc or a resultion in that world, where pilgrims roam no more; "where earth's partings" are known no more forever; where sorrow's tears are never shed! Our ideas of heaven, are, doubtless, very imperfect; but it is enough that we know, there is, there, fulness of joy and pleasures for ever-more. "Fulness of joy;" then there is no room for mixture—no room for alloy—pleaevermore; then they will never fade. never pass away. In answer to this, will you not inform us of the true state of your feelings, at this time. How does the law of God ap-pear to you—the way of salvation as revealed pear to you—the way of salvation as revealed in the word of truth? Are you happy in the consideration that you are in the bands of the

great God, whose power is unlimited, whose knowledge is unsearchable, and whose ways are past finding out?

My visit at the prison I consider one of the lost interesting events of my life. I only wish you in the enjoyment of so many spiritual blessings. I shall always rememember the Warden and Chaplain with much gratitude, for the kindness they showed me while there. I trust you are not indifferent to their counsel and instruction; and that was still as the struction; and that was still as the s

joy be ours And now, dear father, with a full heart, I must leave you. I feel very grateful for the privilege of writing you. O what would I not give for one day's conversation! I would willingly spend it in prison, were it consistent with

You will receive this, full of love, from you daughter,

### BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, August 4, 1837.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. LONDON, June 1, 1837.

T. the Editor of the Boston Recorder. My DEAR SIR,-Mr. Kirk has earned a name in the "Great Metropolis," both as a platform speaker and a preacher. He has preached to very large cor gregations on the Sabbath. On a week day evening he gave a full and interesting account of benevolent operations in the United States, occupying two hours, to a very attentive audience in Albany Chapel. A minister remarked to me that if Mr. K. could go through the length and breadth of England, and visit the dissenting churches, he would be doing an invaluable service. The circumstances in which he has found himself placed here have been most happily adapted to draw him out in all the expansiven arder of his heart. Having just come out from the divided and belligerent camp of Presbyterianism in ong a band whose order. America, he finds himself ame and harmony and undivided affection, furnish a better evidence of its belonging to the army of the Lord of Hosts, than any thing which seems to be at present resulting from the discipline of Synods and Presbyteries. Happily but little is said here as yet, about New Divinity" and "Old Divinity."

intelligible doctrines of the gospel, without perplexing them with subtle and refined speculations about the extent of Adam's theological knowledge, or the manner of our connection with him in the consequences of the fall. There is injury and oppression from without, but within there is concord and peace. Such a state of things could not fail to animate Mr. K He has given full utterance to his feelings, and has met a warm response in every pious bosons. There have been no whisperings, or surmises, or suspicions to poison the fountains of Christian affection. No one has thought of inquiring whether Mr. Kirk was a new measure man or not, whether he belonged to the new school or the old school, whether he adopted this or that view of the prayer of faith. There is no jealousy of the transatlantic churches, but if in any respectheir entire freedom from political grievances has given them the advantage, and suffered the genius of Christianity amid fewer obstacles to move onward to more enlarged results, there is a desire, I will not say to catch the same spirit, for it is already here, but to have it unfold into all its varied and explerant follows however embarrassed and retarded by difficulties. These dificulties must be understood in order to appreciate the spirit and character of the dissenting churches in England. He that judges them by a comparison in all points with the churches of America acts inconsistently with justice or philosophy. The character of a man, or the character of a people, can be correctly appreciated only when viewed in connection with the circumstances and the history of the people or the man. One of the most delightful emotions I have felt in the Father-land, has been produced by the recognition of the spirit of the Puritans, which is in fact the mighty energy that is this moment moving forward the most important revolution this country has ever known, a revolution of mind. Possibly, he who could trace with the eye of a philosopher, the comparative results of the same principles and the same spirit in England and America since the days of Pilizabeth and Bancroft and Parker and Whitgift, would be at a loss to determine on which side of the Atlantic these results are most wonderful, most worthy of admiration. For he would remember, while comparing them, that the trees of the forest are less formidable than the pride of power, and even the ferocity of wild savages is less to be dreaded than the softness of courts. One of the most prominent traits in the religious character of the dissenters, is a many courage, which is developed quite as strikingly in individuals as in the mass. Despondency and fear are words that seem to have no place in their vocabulary. Only convince them that a thing ought to be vious. Their very existence for two centuries has been a daily and constant discipline of courage, and choicest gifts you now enjoy. Do you not daily raise your voice in thanksgiving to the Author of all the blessings you enjoy? Is not your

the joys of war." Of all the meetings which have just been held in London, no one excited so much interest and attracted such a crowd as that of the London Missionary Society. It is delightful to see how strong a hold this object has in the affections of the Christian community. The sums raised by some of the dissenting churches in London during the past year, and those not the most wealthy, were truly munificent. I believe the Dissenting Churches of England, as a body, expend nore largely of their substance to promote the cause of the Redeemer abroad, than they do to forward their own interests at home. Indeed I have been often surprised, that, with so little organized effort to provide for their own wants, they prosper so well and increase so fast. They love the missionary enterprise, and when sickness or any other sufficient cause brings their missionaries back for a season to their native land, they are received with a cordiality and treated with a degree of kindness, that may well charges of wickedness against the nation as a whole, make it harder to go away the second time than it was to go at first. It so happens that an unusually large number are at home just now. Some are expecting soon to leave England to return to their stations; some are so broken down in health, as to have little hopes of being able to go out again, and some are very usefully employed in visiting the churches, and obtaining young missionaries and funds. Mr. that it could have been repeated. It was a source of much consolation to me, to find you so comfortably situated; to find your temporal wants so well supplied; but above all, to find you in the source of much consolation to me, to find your temporal wants so well supplied; but above all, to find his simplicity and hearty devotion to his object. I if through want of direct and pungent application, was at a dinner party in London a few days since, when Mr. Knill was present, and after making many inquiries respecting America, he asked me if I knew such a place as Haverhill, and if I had ever been acore not indifferent to their counsel and in-action; and that you will ever yield a cheer-obedience to all their requisitions. I should said he was very deeply interested in reading her methink the prison under the very best regulations, moir several years ago, when he first devoted himself I should have left you better satisfied, could to the missionary work. He left London one morn-

such a school, to say, "difficulty is a stimulus and a

triumph to a strong spirit; the joys of conquest are

chapel at Devonshire Square in London, on " Slavery in America." and never having heard him I determined to improve the opportunity. I was told by the friend who accompanied me that we should without doubt be obliged to stand up all the evening, as that the appointed day of humiliation may be observed cosolate widow and mother turned anew her looks to we started only in season to reach the place a few ed holily; that the whole church may prostrate her- Karl Reinthaler, and his labor of love. She begged nutes before the hour appointed. I was rather surprised therefore to find so few assembled that we vere at liberty to choose a seat in any part of the her, and on the country, and those also that impend whom such paternal cares had been lavished, both hapel. The house would seat seven hundred, and over us. Let our rulers be remembered specially, at half an hour beyond the time, there were from four and affectionately too at the throne of grace; for to five hundred collected, and after the singing of a whether or not they deserve our indignation, they hymn, Mr. Thompson entered the pulpit, and read certainly deserve our compassions and our help. If to open the arms of his Christian charity to these four with some passing comments the fifty eighth chapter they violate our Sabbaths, they do it as they believe descendants of Luther. The date of their entrance of Isaiah. He then proceeded directly to the discus- at the call of the nation; they consider it a popular into the Institute was suited to awaken striking asso- tenth and eleventh centuries. It is affirmed that sion of " Slavery in America," and treated us to a desultory talk of about two hours. As his story was country, the whole country that is in fault, not our when, three hundred and thirty years before, Luther, an old one, and people had not manifested their desire rulers alone. And what act of folly or wickedness o hear it once more by filling the chapel to overflowing, it was evidently very hard work, and he scarcely great mass of our fellow citizens have not approved! succeeded in working his feelings up to a sufficient degree, to say a severe thing at all. He read a letter which he had received from Mr. Arthur Tappan, ex- of her discipline has been abandoned. pressing gratitude for the countenance and co-opera- her devotions has abated. She has not lifted h tion of British Christians in general, and Mr. Thomp- warning voice loud enough, nor planted herself in the son in particular, in vindicating the rights of the son in particular, in vindicating the rights of the op-pressed in America; told us when and at what ax-Jehovah for help, carnestly enough. There is fearful pense we might obtain Dr. Price's Periodical publica- guilt in her own bosom. ion, entitled Slavery in America; informed us that the British community are about to be agitated again on birthplace of the saints; where the zeal of our Purithe subject of slavery in the West Indies, and closed tan fathers for the hallowed institutions of religion; cause he did not give America a good drubbing; but defence of religious liberty and the rights of conpeople here are beginning to think that slavery in science; and where, their uncompromising opposition er three thousand miles off. There is a growing con- not their spirit departed? Is not the church now are content to feed their flocks with the simple and England, and a growing desire to know all the truth. habits and customs, afraid of the charge of singulari-There is a willingness to look at the evil as it is, to ty, ready to succumb to the usurpations of the "god slavery, and vastly greater. It is truly astonishing to purposes of amusement or gain? ost incredible to how great an extent enormous and false notions prevail with respect to the sentiments and conduct of good men at the north, the character the appointed day of her "fasting and prayer," will and design and operations of the Colonization Society, call forth her ingenuous and ponitent confessions, her and, indeed every thing connected with the subject of strong crying and tears, her resolutions of reform, slavery in the United States. In conversation with a and awakened zeal in the service of the Lord, and all gentlemen after Mr. Thompson's lecture, the Colonition Society happened to be mentioned, and he requitous and cruel organizations that ever existed, de- benefits result to the world and herself from the proigned as it was to sunder by force the most tender posed act of public humiliation. ties of natural relationship, and compel the poor slaves to emigrate far away from the home of their the Society and of its operations, expressing at the same time my conviction of its inadequacy to the removal slavery, and my impression that some men at the South had favored it from wicked motives. .He exressed great surprise, and observed that he had never ad any thing on the subject, but had received his pression from Mr. Thompson's lectures.

Another very intelligent individual, and for who I have the highest regard, asked me if the colonists ere free in Africa, or still remained in bondage there. Yours very truly, J. C. BODWELL.

### SEPTEMBER 1st. 1837.

e meeting in North-Brookfield recommended to all the churches within their bounds, the observance of he first day of September, as a season of united fasting and prayer-in view of the present condition of r country, of the church and the world.

The Norfolk Association, at their meeting July 25th, voted, " that they approved of the Re of the General Association."-We presume that the day will be every where throughout the Commonsalth-we know not how much more extensivelyobserved in the manner, and we hope, in the spirit, adicated by the Resolution.

The Meeting of Congress occurs on the Monday following-and the session commences, in circumstances of unwonted interest.

However great may be the amount of the collected nothing without the special blessing of heaven. It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps. We are avolved in difficulties from which no arm can lead us forth in safety, except the arm that guided Israel across the Red Sea. And those difficulties, we have instead of being broken it has constantly gathered procured unto ourselves. We may impute them to those in place, or of those out of place; still they are agements, and humiliating circumstances. It was of our own procuring. We are a sinful people. very natural for a mind like John Foster's, trained in Because of swearing, and lying, and Sabbath breaking, and fraud, and oppression, and cruelty, the land mourneth. If our rulers are corrupt, God gave us such rulers for our punishment, and the great mass of the nation is undoubtedly corrupt enough to justify any measure of divine judgment, up to total extirpa-

We cannot here dwell on the black catalogue of ur national sins. They are sufficiently numerous and open to all men. Nor can we lay one parcel of them on the shoulders of one class of men, and send them away into the wilderness, and another parcel, on the shoulders of another class of men, and plunge them into the depths of the sea; we must take every man his burden, and carry it to the Lord, and lay at his feet, with tears flowing, and hearts breaking and prayers following-" Lord save, or we perish. There is no help for us in any other way. And that the charches may do this, the Pastors must explain to them their duty previously, lay open to their view the modes and the extent of their own participation in the general iniquity, and leave off dealing out or against parts of the nation, while they neglect to rouse up the monitor in every man's bosom, and nour the thonder on every man's ear, " THOU ART THE MAN." Ministers may preach on " Moral reform," and on the " evils of Slavery," and the duty of " immediate emancipation," or on the " horrors of war," or on "Temperance and Intemperance," or on the " profanation of the Sabbath," or on the wickedness of speculation, alias, gambling, ever so eloquently and ever so learnedly, and ever so Scripturally, but they leave room for their hearers to say, "O that these wretched haunts of licentiousness in our great cities were broken up;" "O that those wicked slaveholders at the south might first have the tables turned upon them :" "O that all the drunkards into their own vats;" "O that those Sabbath brenk-

Society, some of whom traverse France in every direction, while others preach the pure world of life in the midst of Romish darkness, by Heaven for this important work. The important work. The some proves the meet you under different circumstances. Memoir of Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And he read and wept, and wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, and the word Harrist Newell. And wept and read all day, an and wept and read all day, and the word Haverhill, done. Days of fasting are of no use; when imrung in his ears for a long time afterward.

One. Days of fasting are of no use; when imrung in his ears for a long time afterward.

Proved to awaken hostile sentiments toward our
May 1830, three hund; ed and twenty five years from lishing tracts in the Italian language. fellow men, however guilty they may be; they are the time when Martin Luther entered the cloister of likely to have use for some of his thunders on his ou useful only, when made instrumental of arousing conscience, of turning the eye inward, and exciting sen- its walls to share the succors of Christian charity. timents of self loathing.

It is to be most devoutly hoped, that the spirit of father died suddenly in Bohemia, and left a widow grace and supplication may descend on Zion, and and four young children in the deepest distress. The self before an offended God, and in the spirit of deep abasement, deprecate the judgments that now rest on measure; and as they consider it, so it is. It is the ciations. It was on the 17th July 1835, the very day have our rulers committed at any time, which the this convent in search of peace.

The church herself is in fault. The purity of her doctrines has not been maintained. The strictness

Where is the brotherly love that once adorned the ng. Some were very much dissatisfied, be- where their heroic boldness and noble consistency in rica is too serious an evil to be speedily over- to infidelity in its "coat of many colors," and to thrown by the wit and sarcasms of a popular declaim- vice and crime in their multitudinous forms? Has on that the subject has not been understood in settled on her lees, conformed to the world in her free. Especially is there a very great scarcity of that others are in a course of preparation. nderstand and admit its peculiar difficulties; and of this world," and allow her sons and daughters to the purpose of promoting human improvement. We as we learn from a foreign review. A Mr. Wale these peculiar difficulties are found to be vastly different from the peculiar difficulties of West Indian synagogues of Satun, and to desecrate the Lord's day

Surely, there is enough in Zien herself to call for the deepest humiliation before God. And we hope those fruits of repentance which are necessary to convince an unbelieving world, that she is "chosen of marked that he regarded it as one of the most ini- God and precious." Then will great and lasting

#### DESCENDANTS OF LUTHER. Extract of a Letter from Germany.

Boston Recorder. M. Karl Reinthaler, a disciple of him who wen about doing good, struck by the abandonment and th physical and moral, of a multitude of poor and orphan children, founded nearly 20 year since, at Erfurt, an institution for their relief. Like ill works of this kind, whose motive is the love of God, and whose aim the temporal and spiritual good of obscure and ignorant beings, this had its " small beginnings." M. Reinthaler, with no other resources than his filial confidence in that God of whom w ask " our daily bread," collected around him some poor children of both sexes, gave them a home, and provided them with the necessaries of life. He after wards placed them, according to their physical and intellectual capacities, with respectable mechanics that they might learn a trade. On the Sabbath, he met them all in a hall of the orphan institution at Ec furt, where he conversed with them as a father with his children, and gave them, in a simple and familiar manner, those instructions and encouragements which

they needed. This hall was situated exactly beneath the cell hich was formerly occupied by the young Martin Luther. But M. Reinthaler and his work of benevolence were soon to have a more intimate connexion with that venerable cloister of the Augustins, which still exists, and which plays so important a part is the religious history of Germany. The authorities of the city of Erfurt, having witnessed the devotedness and unexpected success of M. Reinthaler, whose ex ertions had already rescued a multitude of children from the deepest moral and spiritual degradation, offered him generously for his institution a wing of that ancient edifice, where Murtin Luther, after having seen his friend Alexius struck by lightning, decided to enter as a monk, the 17th of July 1505, and where the great work of the Reformation was prepared. On the anniversary of the baptism of Luther the 11th November 1821, M. Reinthaler entered his new abode, with his adopted family. Moved by the re membrances of the day, and by the goodness of God toward his poor children, he gave to his establishment the name of Martin's Institute, (Martinsstift.) And, by a remarkable disposition of divine providence, this institution, thus located in the ancient dwelling of Luther, has become for the descendants of the great reformer an asylum and a home.

Joseph Karl Luther, born at Erfurt the 11 Novem ber 1792, a descendant in a direct line and of the eighth generation, from John, eldest son of the Reformer, had quitted his country and settled in Bohemia. Very different in every respect from the great man whose name he bore, Karl Luther, oppressed by poverty, which was believed to be the fruit of his sconduct, and unfortunate in his family and in the country where he had settled, joined the Roman Catholic church. The son of Luther a Roman Catholic! If Rome had known it, she would have sune a Te Deum for her triumph, and have repeated, for the thousandth time, the funeral oration of the Re-

In 1825, Martin's Institute received as a present a genealogical tree of the family of Luther, continued without interruption to the end of the 18th century. M. Reinthaler made immediately the most minute researches, to discover the remnants of the family of him, to whom Germany is indebted under God, for her greatest temporal and spiritual blessings. After long and useless efforts, he ascertained that the last scion of the house of Luther was languishing in Bohemia, in the deepest misery, and hastening with his family to inevitable rain.

Moved by the thought, that perhaps in the very place where Luther lived three hundred years since; descendant of his might yet flourish; that within those very walls where the young monk sought and found the peace of the gospel, one of his posterity were driven from the land, and the distillers thrown might experience the same grace, whose source is not dried up by leugth of years; he hastened to

the Augustins, this poor child was received within side of the Alps. Four years after, on the 20th of October 1834, hi " in the name of God, that he would receive these four orphans also, as he had received Antony, on for his instruction and maintenance." M. Reinthaler, full of a living faith in him, who has declared himself the father of the fatherless, did not hesitate collection of the accounts extant in ancient lesi against the will of his father, had thrown himself into down to the fourteenth century. Some of these is

Subscriptions have been opened by several religious journals in Germany, for the support of these the one that Columbus visited Iceland in the children. It is needless to mention the eagerness 1477, and gained such information as to prompt with which this national debt has been acquitted.

#### LIBRARIES.

It has been a matter of no small regret that a deeper nterest has not been felt in this country in the accuunlation of valuable libraries. With some honorable, though rare exceptions, enterprize and wealth have American History, which have appeared in taken another direction. The spirit of munificence time of its discovery down to the toward such objects has been comparatively a feeble North American Review speaks of it as the and sickly affair. Instead of meeting with gushing comprehensive and valuable catalogue that ha fountains of kindness toward such objects, the friends been made." Mr. Ternaux is engaged in tr of our literary matitutions have been forced to gather various scarce and rare works on American His only reluctant drops.

class who gather from the four winds the writings of the mighty, both dead and living, and gather them for interest among the learned and curious in sec think it would not be a very specially undignified who resided fifteen years in that country, is about business for State legislatures, and the National espe- publish an extensive work on the subject. "He rially, to become deeply interested in this matter; though, and we say it sorrowfully, some of those who specimens of sculpture in stone, jusper and terra c sit in the king's gate," are not overborne by special to be found in the Museum at Mexico." Some stachment to books. Pagan rulers have outshone the ancient monuments rival those of ancient I'go our own here. There was the Alexandrian Library, of to which they bear a very striking resemblance. The 700,000 vols. And both the Cæsars, Julius and Au- were evidently the works of a polished and power gustus, founded extensive ones at Rome. The nation which once occupied the territory, Moors even, in the 12th century while possessors of learned have a chance for "a tilt and tournan Spain, had 70 public libraries, one of which had 250,- respecting the origin of this ancient nation. They 000 volumes. And the lovers of royalty in Europe have at it heartily; it being affirmed and denied that it is done nobly. There is the royal library in Paris, 626,- Egyptian, Chaldean, Greeian and Jewish erigin. 000 vols; imperial at St. Petersbugh, 432,000; imperial at Vienna, 284,000; Berlin, royal, 280,000. London, British Museum, 220,000, &c. These and an hundred other magnificent collections of books in various cities on the continent, reflect high honor on those who have so generously contributed to the cause of rons. We are fully aware of the early and re earning. There are indeed some noble institutions of disclaimer of responsibility for the character of a similar kind in our own country, as the library at Campridge of 40,000 vols. The Boston Atheneum, 26,- let him have the whole benefit. But if he pen 000; the Philadelphia of 42,000; the New York in giving circulation to labored attacks on the Go Atheneum of 25,000 and the library of Congress, of 20 .- Cause of Benevolence, and the means of its sur 000 vols. Besides these there are valuable libraries in if he suffer his pages to be polluted either by ost of our cities, and our colleges have collections of or extracted caricatures of eminently good and noks tolerably well adapted to the wants of students. men; and if he allow some of the best and a Still it is true that libraries, which shall fully meet the ants of those who are carrying their researches very stensively into various departments of science and terature, are a desideratum in our country. It has en said, and truly, beyond question, that Gibbon hould not have written his " Decline and fall of the Roman Empire" in America. He could not have ound here the necessary historical records.

It may indeed be true that private munifice could not be expected to supply so much capital as would be necessary to accomplish the end proposed. But the national purse strings could not be rela worthier enterprize. In regard to our own national history, Congress has already taken some important The purchase of Washington's papers and ore recently of Madison's, are moved right direction. We hope they will plunge their fingers still deeper into the national pocket, for the purose of enriching the library at the Capitol. In the pirit that sends the exploring squadron into the South Seas, let them gather from every quarter the most valuble works in every department of human learning. Let their foreign ambassadors, consuls. &c. be anthorized to procure in different countries such works conviction or conversion. The writer defeats his as are not already possessed, and thus lay the ends of purpose. He creates sympathy for those on wi the earth under contribution to furnish facilities for he pours contempt, and excites respect for those advancing American scholarship, and elevating our in- vihites. He endorses the "imaginary character tellectual character. We cannot see that we should be any the less a magnanimous nation if we should executed;" though no person of candor can rea perpetrate such deeds as these. H.

### THE AMERICAN PRESS.

We find in the July No. of the North America Review, a quarterly list of new publications from the American press, one hundred and nine in number. Of these, six are in the department of biography and memoirs, eight in that of education, six in that of law, and thirty-four in theology and relating to religious subjects. Besides which there is a squadron of niscellances, belonging, with some honorable exceptions, to what might be termed the small-fry results of the art of printing. It appears therefore that the hard times have not relaxed the enterprise of authors, and printers and booksellers. Nor has the demand for the labors of the press been diminished, since the two last classes of persons have too much shrewedness to pro vide that for the public, which the public will no take. We are not sorry that they find it so much for their interest to publish so large a proportion of works of a religious character Tracts in France.-Infidelity first invented then

there, and set them in motion to chase away Christianity. But the pursuer is now the pursued. The pollated stream, on which floated the poisonous doctri of Voltaire and his associates is beginning to be superceded by rills of living water, to rise yet, we trust into deep and broad streams with currents full and strong. About five hundred thousand tracts have been circulated in France the past year. Very encouraging facts are continually brought to light respecting their usefulness. The Almanac of good adrice has been circulated to the amount of 61,000 copies during the year. It is worthy of notice that his holines . the Pope of Rome, is furthering the matter most manfully; " howbeit, he meaneth not so, neither doth his heart think so; but it is in his heart to destroy and cut off." The order has been given by him to the bishops of France to fulminate against the tracts. And accordingly there is great fulmination against them. But the more they are thus meddled ers might be arrested by the vengeful arm they de- write to Karl Luther, to communicate his intentions, with, the more they will not be quiet. The Pope's I have been permitted to take your hand, and to give you the parting embrace—O I do hope distant, and took with him to read on the way, the work of their own hands; and thus the land be purg.

Happy to see that he was not totally forgotten in his uncertainty into light. "That which is crushed in the work of their own hands; and thus the land be purg." work of their own hands; and thus the land be purg. Happy to see that he was not totally forgotten in his more effectually into light. "That which is crushed ey-

lishing tracts in the Italian language, so that he

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Two volumes of the corres Martyn, not before published, are in the press in En land. We have seen sad specimens of ill-judge in the business of fishing up the correspondence distinguished men and throwing it before the pul-It has been done without discrimin it will be otherwise in this case. A prospectus has been issued by the Royal Soci

of Antiquaries in Copenhagen, proposing to publish manuscripts, relative to the voyages of dis to North America by the Scandingsing continent was actually discovered toward the cless the tenth century, and frequently visited by the uscripts have recently been discovered in the publibraries of Copenhagen. Among other allegation own voyage of discovery. The forth-coming we cannot fail of being anticipated with much into

Several valuable works in relation to American H. tory have been published during the present year of those works is a catalogue of books p which department he has been engaged in wor Bibliomaniacs do not abound in the land, though sive and laborious research. Three we do not want for other maniacs, both confined and tives of travels, &c. have been already published, a

Mexican Antiquities are beginning to excite copied all the curious manuscripts as well as the

LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL REVIEW We have already intimated that this popular pe not have been anticipated by many of its earliest nious writers in the cause of truth to be cut a hashed in the spirit of the cannibal New Zea let him beware of consequences. The Christia lic will not bear it; they ought not to bear have they ever borne it long, from any editor.

We have no quarrel with the general princip the work. It has afforded us much in gratification. And the Editor has our most thanks for those articles that in a manly and style defend and illustrate the great points of I gelical faith. His labors are honorable to his and to the cause of God. But-these neglig this yielding of his pages occasionally to the vituperation, against objects and persons that are to the hearts of most of his readers, are faults

cannot be telerated. The Reviewer of Dr. Woodbridge, "on Prac-Religion," has done up his work in a "cut and style, which doubtless would delight the intel gourmands of Edinburgh or London, but will be from satisfying the spiritual appetite of the de of the Puritans. A pen tufted with wormwood dipped in gall is a miserable instrument, whether " Jesuitions" even, and pronounces without perceiving from the very texture of the that the author had some living and promis vidual in his eye, on whom he wished to pour out -we will not say what. A work on "practical gion," recommended to the favorable regards of public, by a quotation from its pages of a splenetic fusion over which the author himself, if he have particle of grace in his heart, will "weep b ere he dies! We are somewhat curion whether this be indeed a fair sample of the book; sure we are, we shall not expose ours charge in this case of spending our management which is not bread, nor of eating any more grapes of Sodom and clusters of Gomerrah extract" alone gives us quite enough of that s food; and if by a penance of forty days, we ca ourselves of the effects of the single morsel taken wares, we shall most cheerfully submit to it.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Comprehensive Commentary, Vol. 4-Paula to Malachi.-Edited by Rev. Dr. Jenks, assisted Rev. Mr. Hoadley and Mr. J. W. Jenks. The ch acter of this work is well known and highly ated by the Biblical student-and a single a the pages will convince any one that immens has been bestowed to collect and condense the amount of information which is there brought with a small compass, and which must render this w truly valuable to all who love to " Search the Scrip

Peter Parley's Book of the United States, Ge graphical, Political and Historical; with compa ative views of other countries. Illustrated by and Engravings. Boston, Charles J. Hendee. The work is equal if not superior to any of Peter's popul works for youth-contains much informati many fine engravings and wood cuts, and is very next ly " done up."

ALMANACS FOR 1838 .- We have received two the Temperance Almanac, and the Anti-Si Almanac; both good in their way. The form perhaps without exception. The latter has perhaps, without exception. The latter has machine that is good, and some things of questionable tendence—at least President Van Buren may think so

Augnet 4, 1 when he sees the posture when he section on the title page, did not foreson all the conformed, and are yet to flow He is made to have for his interest, and military officeratins, and military officeratins, and military officers.

AMERICAN QUART The first number of the portant and interesting wo Edwards and W. Cogswell, the content are as follows. Mem Edwards and W. Cogswell, tents are as follows. Mem Wheelock of Dartmouth Co-ological Seminary, Princeton Churches and Ministers of olegical Seminary, Princetor Charches and Ministers of an Warcester County, Dear awars of age, Notices of new ous, Receipts of benevoter Welf, Quarterly list of deat stallations of Ministers; Jos acation Society, embracing

SABBATH PREPARATION .- We subject in part. We desig

purpose of ascertaining the of the text. It is to be f respect, great deficiency, School teachers. Unless the derstanding of the subject can they expect to instruc-knowledge, they must be own private researches. tare or upon the informati s meeting, the ideas wil second hand thoughts are go less. Pastoral lectures an portant aids ; but they she and not come before private No teacher should excuss

andy, on the ground of a Christian ought, for his own oughly, every week, at lea ripture as is contained in t There is a wide difference reading, and the close sti great reason why the troth ted to dwell upon the mi time to make an impression ed to search the Scriptures. operation. It implies the ex shle, which is difficult to searching the Scriptures is the truth, as the rule of or ected that this will be ob ence and close application and a docile mind. The first step in this prepa

has given us a promise dir nan lack wisdom, let him a all men liberally, and upbra given him." By this, howe nat God will give us any he will quicken our perceptio teachable spirit, and such an rath, that we shall be able we know, and testify that we But we are not to expect a knowledge of his word tions. The Bereans were co because they searched the Se whether the things taught There is great advantage to be small portion of Scripture, a of deep and thorough study, stood. In the first place, we comprehensive views of the learn the principles of interpre were a key to the whole Script thas acquired is far more valu that we receive directly from Teachers will find advanta e commentators within their ion to the study of their less pose of obtaining a critical But they should not drink in, very opinion advanced by co non difficult and controverte iews should be examined, as mind, if possible, postponed, he passage a more thorough e section with the parallel ending, he should proceed to tion of the questions propound if they are rightly proved, the oths taught and recognized in haps direct the thoughts to a u

> with or without their Pastor riews, and receiving further om each other, they will and profitable. But, if they de ings for preparation and negle meetings will be dull and union dwindle away. At all event very superficial. But, if teac oughly to the course here rec they will soon become thoroug ers in the word of God. The e engaged will become more and they will find less and les attention of their scholars.

them. They will also be acc

ces to parallel passages, or sucing upon the subject. These

throw more light upon the st

tained from any other sour

searching the Scriptures; an

specially directed to a particul

promotes an acquaintance

after this, the teachers can

tamined; and g

For there is no restraint to many or by few."-1 Few examples in the Bible a that exercised by Jonathan armor bearer, against the he trusted in God; and his lar restraint to the Lord to save his is the language of true fai ot feel, when seeking a r a happens that the body of worldly; the " ways of Zi come to her solemn feasts." generally a few-a little ba arrounding desolations. I and discouraged, on accou samber and their weakne encouragement for such. If God, and look away from hur them deliverance. With J by put to flight the whole are the strength of the Lord, th d each faith will secure the b

a viper." The Committee sturn the Pope's kindness by put the Italian language, so that he some of his thunders on his or

published, are in the press in Eng ing up the correspondence

been issued by the Reyal Sor penhagen, proposing to publish and frequently visited by the en. Among other allegations catalogue of books relating a have appeared fre iew speaks of it as the "most le catalogue that has e works on American History, has been engaged in most es have been already published, a of preparation.

ned and curious in such matter ign review. A Mr. Walde in that country, is about work on the subject. " He ha nanuscripts as well as the fine in stone, jasper and terra cotta luseum at Mexico." Some o s rival those of ancient Fgypt ry striking resemblance. They orks of a polished and powerfu cupied the territory. of this ancient nation. They are affirmed and denied that it is ecian and Jewish origin. H

THEOLOGICAL REVIEW nated that this popular publi its pages, such articles as could ted by many of its earliest par ware of the early and rer ility for the character of the Editor; and of that disclaime benefit. But if he persey labored attacks on the Grea and the means of its suppor o be polluted either by origin s of eminently good and usefu ause of truth to be cut up a of the cannibal New Zealande quences. The Christian pu they ought not to bear it: no t long, from any editor.

Editor has our most hear bors are honorable to himse d. But-these negligence es occasionally to the objects and persons that are des

Dr. Woodbridge, " on Practic up his work in a "cut and slash" would delight the intellectus rgh or London, but will be fa piritual appetite of the descenda able instrument, whether on. The writer defeats his ow sympathy for those on who and excites respect for those he the "imaginary character" and pronounces it " very happi no person of candor can read it m the very texture of the style, some living and prominent indi-whom he wished to pour out all chat. A work on " practical relied to the favorable regards of the on from its pages of a splenetic efhe author himself, if he have one his heart, will "weep bitterly" are somewhat curious to know red a fair sample of the book; but ail not expose ourselves to the of spending our money for that nor of enting any more of these nd clusters of Gomorrah." The res us quite enough of that sort of ance of forty days, we can rid cts of the single morsel taken unacheerfully submit to it.

PUBLICATIONS.

mentary, Vol. 4-Paalm 64 by Rev. Dr. Jenks, assisted by Mr. J. W. Jenks. The charwell known and highly apprecistudent-and a single glance at nce any one that immense labor collect and condense the vast on which is there brought within which must render this work who love to " Search the Scrip-

ook of the United States, Geoand Historical; with comparuntries. Illustrated by Maps ion, Charles J. Hendee. This uperior to any of Peter's popular ains much informationand wood cuts, and is very nest-

\$33.—We have received two, manne, and the Auti-Slavery in their way. The former is, antique. The latter has much antique.

on he sees the posture in which he stands in the n the little page. The President, probably, foresee all the consequences, which have and are yet to flow from his threatened veto. de to have for his helpers clergymen, civil-military officers—all propping up the tree while Mr. Garrison, as we suppose from teles, is hacking away at its roots on the

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER. of Ministers ; Journal of the American Edion Society, embracing a large variety of m

POTPARATION .- We have already spoken of this hiset in part. We design now more particularly ak of the thorough study of the lesson, for the se of ascertaining the simple and full meaning he text. It is to be feared that there is in this et, great deficiency, on the part of Sabbath d tenchers. Unless they have a thorough unstanding of the subject they profess to teach, how her expect to instruct others? And, for this wledge, they must be chiefly indebted to their na private researches. If they depend upon a lecupon the information to be gained at a teachmeeting, the ideas will not be their own; and and hand thoughts are generally tame and spirit-Pastoral lectures and teacher's meetings are tant sids; but they should always follow after, and come before private study.

teacher should excuse the neglect of thorough edy, on the ground of a want of time. Every stian ought, for his own benefit, to study thorevery week, at least as large a portion of ture as is contained in the Sabbath School lesson. bee is a wide difference between the ordinary ing, and the close study of the Bible. One eason why the truth has so little effect upon es of minds, is, doubtless, that it is not permitdwell apon the mind a sufficient length of make an impression. Hence, we are directsearch the Scriptures. Searching is a thorough It implies the existence of something valwhich is difficult to be found. The object of ing the Scriptures is to obtain a knowledge of a, as the rule of our life. It cannot be exd that this will be obtained without great dilie and close application; with a willing heart,

he first step in this preparation is, prayer. God given us a promise directly in point : " If any wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be By this, however, we are not to expect will give us any new revelation; but that quicken our perceptions, give us an humble, ble spirit, and such an acquaintance with the we shall be able to say, "We speak that or, and testify that we have seen."

we are not to expect that the Lord will give nowledge of his word, without our own exer-The Bereans were commended as more noble. e they searched the Scriptures daily, to see things taught by the Apostles were so. is great advantage to be derived from taking a tion of Scripture, and making it the subject and thorough study, until it is well under In the first place, we get clearer and more ensive views of the truth; and then, we principles of interpretation, and obtain as it key to the whole Scriptures. The knowledge sired is far more valuable to ourselves, than receive directly from others.

hers will find advantage from consulting all mentators within their reach, as an introducstudy of their lessons, chiefly for the purf obtaining a critical knowledge of the text. should not drink in, without further inquiry, on advanced by commentators, especially ficult and controverted points. The various should be examined, and the decision of the possible, postponed, until he comes to give age a more thorough examination by itself, i ion with the parallel passages. After this he should proceed to the deliberate examinathe questions propounded in the lesson; and ey are rightly proved, they will draw out the

aught and recognized in the passage, and per-They will also be accompanied with referena parallel passages, or such as have some bearupon the subject. These should be carefully ed; and generally, they will be found to of from any other source. This is literally the total abstinence pledge. thing the Scriptures; and it has this advantage very other plan, that, while the attention is y directed to a particular portion of Scripture, otes an acquaintance with the whole Bible fer this, the teachers can hold a meeting, either or without their Pastor, for comparing their ras, and receiving further light from their Pastor om each other, they will find it very interesting profitable. But, if they depend upon these meetfor preparation and neglect private study, the ings will be dull and uninteresting, and perhaps e away. At all events, preparation will be superficial. But, if tenchers will attend thory to the course here recommended, they will interesting and profitable to themselves; and will soon become thoroughly furnished instructthe word of God. The work in which they agaged will become more and more delightful; will find less and less difficulty in engaging ention of their scholars.

there is no restraint to the Lord, to save by many or by few."-1 Sam. 14, 6.

examples in the Bible exhibit stronger faith that exercised by Jonathan, when he went with nor bearer, against the hosts of the Philistines. sted in God; and his language was, " there is straint to the Lord to save by many or by few." is the language of true faith; and it is what we cel, when seeking a revival of religion. It pens that the body of the church grows cold oridly; the " ways of Zion do mourn, because he to her solemn feasts." At such times, there ally a few-a little band, who mourn over bonding desolations. But they feel pressed and discouraged, on account of the smallness of nber and their weakness. But here is ground deliverance. With Jonathun's faith, they to flight the whole army of the adversary. trength of the Lord, they may go onward; ith faith will secure the blessing of God, and wird of his work,

ITEMS.

The British and Foreign School Society have 115 its vicinity; besides two Model Schools of 800 children, and two NORMAL SCHOOLS, for training teachers. These, and mere than 700 other school n various parts of the country are entirely sustained by local subscriptions, amounting to about \$177,000 nually. It was established in 1808.

The "National School," is an institution establish ed for similar purposes-viz. the promotion of gene ral education, on scriptural and comprehensive princi-ples; and is in connexion with the Episcopal church Each of these institutions has received for severa years past an annuity from the British government of

An Indian in Canada, going upon a journey, and fearing that he might not return in season, left his gun with one of his neighbors, to be sold to pay what was due from him to the treasury of the Missionary

Another Indian, supported himself on a mission is brethren for upwards of a year.

The Indians of Canada contributed the last year ore than £150 to the Missionary funds. An example worthy to be imitated by the white population. teligion makes gratifying progress among th " The Scripture doctrine of Atonement," by Rev.

West, D. D. of Stockbridge, Ms. has been republished as a Tract, by the London Tract Society.

"The Gospel worthy of all acceptation," by Andrew Fuller, has been recently published in a near and abridged form by the American Doctrinal Tract ciety, and it is to be found at the Depository, No. 114 Washington Street. An Upper Canada Baptist Missionary Society was

rmed more than a year ago; and had been in operation more than a year before the fact of its existence was known by brethren of the same denomination in Lower Canada. A fact that shows how little communication exists between the Provinces, and how great must be the darkness through which light passes such a snail's pace.

In two Baptist Churches, Oxford and Blenheir Canada, precious revival seasons were enjoyed last winter, under the ministry of Rev. W. H. Landen. 30 were added to one church, 20 to the other; and to each several more were shortly to be added.

A Mr. Freeland, has offered a site for a Baptist eminary, at or near Brockport; the soil excellent, and in a high state of cultivation: sloping beautifully from the place where the building would be rected, to the margin of the river St. Lawrence; the view up and down the river open and picturesque: he population of four adjoining districts is 122,67. S.

#### TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Mr. Turner, an indefatigable temperance agent in Illinois, has visited, since the 21st of April, forty-six unties, travelled over 5500 miles-formed 40 Societies and given 147 public addresses, which, on average is an address for every other day since he entered the State. He has obtained 3757 signatures to the State Temperance Society's pledge, and put the 'Temperance Documents " on board of more than 30 Steam boats.

A gentleman in Philadelphia has contributed one hundred dollars towards supplying all the American Missiouary Stations with 5 or 10 copies of the Temperance Journal.

The English government have refused to admit the imperance Volume, now preparing in this country as gift to every family in England. The Lords of the easury refuse on the ground " of such a proceeding rming a most inconvenient precedent." English papers scourge the powers that be, as with corpions, for this refusal. The Bath Journal however eschews rashness on this subject, while it deeans itself thus: "The issue of this affair is much to be regretted; for while the government of Canada, impressed with the beneficial consequences of their alation, admit the temperance publications of the United States duty free; and while in England the government admit all the most costly foreign works esented to the British Museum also free of duty; he same privilege is here denied to one of the nost munificent, most benevolent and most disintersted gifts ever proffered by the philanthropists of one ation to the whole population of another." Perhaps the volume will be the more sought from the nooriety of this incident in its early history.

It is proposed to memorialize Congress on the sub ect of an heavy duty upon every gallon of ardent spirits manufactured from bread-stuffs, " not for the suppression of intemperance, but for the relief of the country distressed for food." We think such a pro-

position will be well received through the country. More than 88,000 persons have signed the tempeance pledge in the city of New York during the last more light upon the subject than can be ob- five years. More than 13,000 names are attached to

> The Prussian government have lately issued an ordinance to dismiss every functionary from office who shall be seen intoxicated. We think the thing would work well here, and especially would it promote that favorite political maxim, rotation in office.

> At a recent Temperance meeting at Honolulu, Saudwich Islands, Rev. Mr. Diel, Seaman's Chrplain, stated that "the largest quantity of spirits sold in Honolula, the past year belonging to one individual, was shipped by a deacon of an orthodox church in Boston. We think he should be sent after it to be an eye witness how profitable a concern it must be to the bodies and souls of men. We doubt however, the accuracy of the statement. Still the authority on which it comes is high, and the orthodoxy of the city would do well to look into the matter. "Then shalt thou enquire and make search, and ask diligently: and behold if it be the truth, and the thing certain, that

> such abomination is wrought among you," &c. One of the refinements of civilized life, that of converting bread stuffs into poison, has been introduced with such success into Bornbern, one of the Society Islands, that their bread-fruit and other vegetables are now converted into destructive intoxicating drinks. If the government, if there be any, should derive a handsome income by licensing men to accomplish this object, then it would have the honor of adopting another refinement of civilized nations.

A NOTE FOR THE "TRUMPET," The Editor of the Trumpet takes us to task for some remarks on Universalism in the Recorder of July 7, and very kindly proffers us the use of his columas, to maintain before the world the doctrine of the future and endless punishment of the wicked. We certainly are much obliged by his politeness; but beg leave to decline availing ourselves of it, for very and look away from human strength, he will good and substantial reasons—which if decorously called for, shall be given in due form. We have only to add here, that the incivility and rudeness of calling names, and making personal attacks in the columns of a newspaper, is but a poor pledge for the "perfect to be expected from the hands of an Editor

"S." has never sought concealment. It is beneath pen, nor wished to do it. He never has entered into a trace with Universalism, nor will be be driven into such a sin. He has never made war on the persons of Universalists, nor does be intend to do it. But he will pursue his own coarse, undeterred by any and all attacks from the press or the pulpit. As to Universalism, "the doctrine of devils," we shall oppose it with our own weapons, and in our own manner. him. He has never disavowed an article fre hools, embracing 17,668 scholars in London and pen, nor wished to do it. He never has entered into it with our own weapons, and in our own manner never forgetting that its first preacher was the "Fa of lies;" that it never was nor can be sustained by fair a gument, but only by sophistry and perversion of the Oracles of God. We have no ill will toward Mr. W. nor any of his fellow-laborers; nor have we the least particle of good will toward the doctrine which affirms that the wages of sin is NOT death; and that he who believeth NOT, shall be SAVED. S.

> Mr. Willia,-Please to give the following an instribute on, July 26, 1837. Anos Farnsworth.

ANOTHER CHURCH ON RIGHT GROUND. The Union Church in Groton, on the 1st inst. unar

The Union Charch in Groton, on the 1st inst. unanimously passed the following resolutions.

"Whereas slaveholding is a great moral question, and practiced by members, and countenanced by portions of the professedry Christian churches in our land; and Whereas it is believed, that a firm and desired as the state of th and; and Wherens it is believed, that a firm and cand; and Wherens it is believed, that a firm and candidated expression of opinion by these who consider the cided expression of Christian practice as inconsistent with a profession of Christian discipleship, may do much towards the removal of his sin from all our churches, and from the entire na-

Resolve /, 1st. That the holding of human beings as Assorber, is, 1 and the holding to make the bods and chattels is a sin against God; is contrary to a principles of the gospel, as well as obstructive to e best interests of our country, and ought immediately.

ely to cease.

Resolved, 2d, That as a Church of Christ, and Resolves, 21, 17at as a Cource of Christ, and from regard to his holy precepts, and to the purity of character to be exhibited by the recognized members of this body, we cannot receive into our communion and fellowship, those who are committing the unchristian act of holding their fellow men in bondage."

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY .- We observed, and long since, we think in the Alton Observed—a suggestion which struck us as important and practicable, as to ecclesiastical action in regard to slavery. It was, in substance, that churches, about to be organized, should have an article abjuring slaveholding. Of course every such church would escape all participation in slavery. Now it is obtained that details cipation in slavery. Now it is obvious that, starting on this ground would injure no man's rights, and would be a method of bearing testimony against the evil, effectual though silent. There would then be a resort, too, for all whose consciences might be roused to the evil, and wish to enjoy the ordinances of religion , without removing from the state, or countenancing what their bearts condemned. Let such churches be multiplied and their influence must be most salutary and powerful. - Christian Mirror

### HELP FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

In order to find room for the following Communication is week, we are obliged to omit the introductory re-

MR. WILLIS,-To excite, to stir up the minds of MR. WILLIS,—To excite, to stir up the minds of others by way of remembrance, and to encourage such as have been cast down at the prospects of the missionary enterprize, it is well to publish what the friends of Christ are doing, now that this cause so nuch requires their aid. I rejoice that you have been permitted to record any instances of special effort for the relief of the American Board; and I take great negative in stating what he accountly been done. great peasure in stating what has recently been done in their behalf by the friends of Missions in this place. three weeks past, as a special effort, they have raised about one hundred and seventytwo dollars more This has been done with a cheerfulness and readiness which does great honor to the hearts of the don which does great bonor to the hearts of the donors, and with their fervent prayers, will do much good in the kingdom of our Lord. The Pastor, in a sermon a few Sabbaths since, called their consideration to the claims of missions upon them; and the call has had a good response. If all our churches would feel, as the cause of Christ is fitted to make them, instead of there being a necessity on the part of the Board to issue. Circulus, to the several missions of their estables. we Circulars to the several missions of their estabishment, requiring a retrenchment in expenses, it would be necessary for them to require their mission-aries to be more faulful than ever in devising means, and more abundant than ever in their labors; for the treasury was full, and all expenses necessary to the spread of the Gospel would be defrayed. Instead of there being men waiting to be gratified in their benevplent desire to spend and be spent in the service of Christ in a heathen land, the Board would be obliged t in a heathen land, the pour was all ripe it for men to occupy the stations, all ripe Z.

MR. WILLIS, - Dear Sir, - I would be obliged to you to state in the Recorder, for the encouragement of the friends of Foreign Missions, that more than Five Hundred Dollars have just been collected in the Twe Hundred Dollars have just been collected in the Calvinist Society, Worcester, in sid of that noble cause. We have found, by the experiment, that the embarrassments of the times are no obstacle in the way of charity, where there is an open, generous heart.

D. P.

nrl. Worcester, July 31, 1837.

How Division MAY BE AVERTED .- The Editor of the New York Observer, remarking on the as-sumption, that the division of the Presbyterian church evitable, says—" If all on whom the decision of question depends, could, within six months, be brought to repentance for their sins in this controver-sy, the work of division would be arrested, and the unity of the Presbyterian church would be preserv-This is the wiser course in either alternative; and should be regarded as indispensable, whether the and should be regarded as indispensable, whether the church remain one, or be made mto two. All who take this course will secure the blessing of God, who has promised mercy to those who confess and forsake their sins. There is a loud call for general repentance.

[Christian Mirror.]

Williams College.—The annual commencement at this idstitution will take place on Wednesday, the 16th inst. His Excellency Governor Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver the customary address before the Adelphic Union Society.—The oration before the Alumi will be pronounced by the Hon. Speaker of the House, Mr. Rockwell, of Pittsfield.

The graduating class consists of twenty members, and it is thought the performances will be particularly interesting.

and it is thought the performances will be particularly interesting.

Litchfield, July 17, 1837.

To the Editor of the Micror:—We learn, that two children about the ages of ten or twelve, brothers, were drowned in Bowdoin yesterday, (the Sabbath.) They went into a pond to bathe. When the distressing intelligence was brought to the father, we understand that he was so overcome as to go into a fit, from which he was recovered with great difficulty. We send this account for insertion in your paper with such remarks as you may think it useful to make.

Remarks.—Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.

Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh .- Chr. Mirror.

ORPHAN SCHOOL AT PARIS .- 'The Friend' of Philadelphia, has a brief account of an orphan school at Paris, which in some of its features, is truly excel-lent. It has a library for the use of the children; its privileges are also sometimes extended to the parents, and the children are allowed to carry the books home. and the children are allowed to carry the books none. The boys have nice gardens containing vines, &c., and so strict is the principle of honesty among them, that even when the tempting fruit falls off, it is faithfully earried to the master. There are about forty-six children, nearly all Roman Catholics: the average cost of each child is about £10 per annual.

each child is about £10 per annum.

The manner of living, is a piece of bread in the morning before school, with a draught of water; at twelve they dine on soup or meat, with bread; and at five or six they sup on ment or soup. The children are very healthy; each child sleeps separately in a bed not more than two feet wide. How delightful to see them thus cared for, instructed in the Holy Scriptures, each child is about £10 per annum. and useful learning, and even fed and clothed by the Protestants!—Annals of Education.

RICHMOND, VA .- In our city our Methodist breth- | a single woman, when half a million of laborers are

BAPTIST EFFORTS IN N. HAMPSHIRE.—The Baptist N. H. Foreign Bible Society has already raised 500 dollars: and is taking measures to excite their churches to the good work. Several of the Baptist churches are receiving a blessing from on high. Baptist State Convention was held at New Bosto week. The churches are making an effort to raise 1000 Dollars to aid feeble Societies. The Baptist Education Society has 20 young men under its care, and is in need of funds.—N. H. Obs.

How to BE HAPPY .- Said a venerable far eighty years of age, to a relative who lately visited him.
"I have lived on this farm more than half a contury I have no desire to change my residence as long as live on earth. I have no wish to be any richer than now am. I have worshipped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During that period I have rarely ever been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and never have lost but the sinculary on the canonin, and never here has our one communion season. I have never been confined to my bed by sickness for a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago, that if I wished to be any happier, I MUST HAVE MORE RELIGION."

[New York Observer.]

ceive by the last number, has char present publishers are Coolidge & Lambert, and its editor, Rev. N. E. Johnson, to be assisted by several themen of New York city. The reason given for change is, that it has been the wish of many ads of the Evangelist, to have it conducted by Presbyterians.

AMHERST HOUSE .- Among the indications in fa-AMHERAT HOUSE.—Almong the indications in fa-vor of Temperance, I notice with pleasure the increase of Temperance taverns. Passing through Amherst, Mass, a few days since, I called at the Amherat House; a large three story brick building, painted white, near the College, heretofore known as Boltwood's Inc. The the College, heretofore known as Bo'twoed's Inn. The present proprietor, who purchased the establishment a few months ago, has fitted it up in a style of comfort, rarely witnessed in a country tavern. The building has been enlarged, a portico erected, and the interior arrangement altered throughout. Gentlemen and ladies pariors, a reading room, four parlors with sleeping rooms attached to them, and the removal of the Bar, basing the whole on a strict temperance foundation. ing rooms attached to them, and the removal of the Bar, basing the whole on a strict temperance foundation, are among the conveniences which the house now affords to travellers. Add to this that the landlord and his wife are professors of religion, prompt in their attentions, polite in their manners, and in every way civil, and respectful to their guests, and it need not be said that the keap will ensure the said to the property of the said the said to the property of the said to t mend itself to all who appreci that the house will con ate good order and personal comfort. The writer is an entire stranger to Mr. Rockwood, the proprietor, and inviting the attention of others to his house, only as an act of justice to an enterprising and worthy man.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORDAINED, on Wednesday the 26th inst. over the ORDAINED, on Wednesday the 26th inst. over the Congregational Church and Society in Wenham, the Rev. Daniel Manneteld. Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Langstroth, Andover; Consecrating Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crowell, Essex; Charge by the Rev. Ecrown Enerson, D. D. Salem; Right Hamder of Fellowship by the Rev. Daniel Fitz, of Ipswich; Address to the Church and People by the Rev. H. G. Park of Danyare, and Congliding Prayer by the Rev. Park of Danvers; and Concluding Prayer by the Re-Mr. McEwen, Topsfield.—Comm.

On the 12th inst. SERENO TIMOTHY ABBOT WE ordained Pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Society of Hamptonfalls and Seabrook. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Worcester of Salem.

INSTALLATION .- On Wednesday, the 19th inst. the Rev. Joseph Searle, late of Saccarappa, was in-stalled at Harrison, over the churches of Harrison and N. Bridgton. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Vaill of Portland. strumental of great good in the community where God has placed him .- Ch. Mirror.

DEDICATION.—On the 19th, the new Congrega-Distriction.—On the Path, the new Congrega-tional Meeting House in Durham, was dedicated to the service of God. Sermon from Ps. 26—8, by Rev. Israel Newell, Durham.

The house, cretted at the expense of a few indi-viduals, is neatly finished, and it is hoped, will be the

means of establishing in that community, the stated ministrations of gospel truth. The Dedication service was followed in the afternoon by an impressive sermon was followed in the afternoon by an impressive sermon by Mr. Shepley, on the obligations of the community to the young.—Ib.

MR. ROBERT B. HALL has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Third Congregational Society in Plymouth, to settle with them in the ministry; and we learnsthat his ordination will take place on Wednesday, the 22d day of August. The sermon is expected from the Rev. Mr. Blagden of this city.

### Foreign.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—The ship Utica, Capt. Pell, has arrived at New York, from Havre, having sailed the 24th of June, bringing Paris papers to the 23d. The news is not important—we extract from

The Journal du Havre of the 23d quotes an arti-The Journal du Hivrs of the 23d quotes an arti-cle from a Paris paper, which it does not name, sta-ting that the Mexican government has applied to that of France to mediate between the existing matters of difference, and especially the revolt of the Texans. The opposition Paris papers have a great deal to say about the new conspiracy against the life of the King. The ministerial journals treat it as mere matter of moonshine.

moonshine.

The victims of the fete on the Champs de Mars, have been buried in the cemetery of Mont Paroasse.
Only 200 persons followed the procession, and a de-

tachment of national goards.

The latest accounts from Denmark were, that the king was dying. There are unfavorable reports also as to the health of Bernadotte, alias the king of Sweden.

Letters from Naples, of June 10th, give painful accounts of the ravages committed by the cholers. The
Neapolitans were earnestly imploring the assistance of
St. Januarius against the disease, and the king, to
quicken the saint's zeal, had bestowed upon him the
grand cross of the order of St. Ferdinand, and doulied his pay as generalissim of the army.

The Court of Cassation decided on the 21st, that to
kill or wound another in a dual, in a crime of which

kill or wound another in a duel, is a crime of which the law takes cognizance, and on which it is bound to inflict panishment.

the law takes cognizance, and on which it is bound to inflict panishment.

Present Queen of England.—This youthful and illustrious personage is descended, on her mother's side, from John Frederick, sarramed the Magnanimous Elector of Saxony. Having taken arms against the Emperor Charles V., and fallen, after the disastrous battle at Weilburg, into the hands of that sovereign, he was detained in prison till his death, which took place in the year 1554, after seven years of distressing capability. This prince left two sons, John Frederick, founder of the old line of Saxa Goths, and John William, in whom commenced the line of Weimar, of which the present representative is Christes Augustion. The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent was first performed at Coburg, in May, 1818, and again at Kew, in July of the same year. A few weeks after the second ceremony, they returned to the continent, and retired Amochach, the residence of the late Duke of Lieining each, the first hasband of the Duchess and Cected to the wish of the Duke to return to this country, and the young Princess was born at Kensington, May 24th, 1819, but seem months before her father's death.—Lond.,

The Queen Dowager of England, Adelaide, is said to be laboring under consumptions. Because of \$100,000 (nearly half a million to support). This is the folly of royally.—Half a million to support. This is the folly of royally.—Half a million to support. This is the folly of royally.—Half a million to support. The Queen Dowager of England, Adelaide, is said to be laboring under consumption. She is to have an allowance of £100,000 (nearly half a million to support). The Queen Dowager of England, Adelaide, is said to be laboring under consumption. She is to have an allowance of £100,000 (nearly half a million to support). The Queen Dowager of England, Adelaide, is said to be laboring under consumption. She is to have an allowance of £100,000 (nearly half a million to support). The Queen Dowager of England, Adelaide, is said to be laboring under consumptio

money thus squandered. The Rev. Mr. Brown, Roman Catholic curate of Ardmore, has abjured the creed of the church of Rome, and conformed to the faith of the established church.

[Dragkeds.Journal.]

#### Domestic.

Maryland Representatives.—The Baltimore Elec-ion has terminated in the election of Messrs, M'Kim and Howard, the Van Buren candidates for Congress.

heir majority in the city was 283. There are two districts which have not been heard one, but as in both the contest is between Whig andidates, there being no Van Buren candidates, there is no doubt that a Whig will be chosen. The soult in the State, therefore, is the choice of four administration and four opposition candidates, making a administration gain of one member.

an administration gain of one member.

U. S. Representatives.—The members already elected stand 72 whigs, 105 V. B. There are 65 members to be chosen, and to secure a majority in the House, the Whigs must elect 51 of the above 65 members to be returned: viz. in Mississippi 2, Maryland 7, North Carolina 9, Kentucky 11, Tennessee 11, Alabama 8, Indianna, 6, Rhode Island 2. Ecasion of the Foreign Passenger Laws .- Thurs

day evening, about sundown, about 260 men, wo-men and children, Irish, were landed at Perth Amboy on the Huckensack meadows, just west of the Rail Road bridge, and thence were travelling bug and bag-guge, to the Ferry, and are, we suppose, ere this among us—law or no law.—.N. Y. Gazette.

Operations have been commenced on the Housa-mic Rail Read, which is to run from Bridgeport, connecticut, to Stockbridge, Mass, where it will conny to Boston.

The workmen have resumed their labors on the

South Cove Hotel, near the Worcester Railroad depot, Boston—a sign of better times coming. Railroad Accident.—A dreadful accident happen-

d on the Petersburg Railroad a few days since cars were descending a plane about 14 miles from Petersburg, with a full head of steam, which the Engineer persisted in increasing, though warned by assistant of the probable consequences. Indeed, confident was the assistant of the imminent dang that he retired to the back of the train. In a few m ments the engine ran off the track, upset, and killed the Engineer dead on the instant. Fortunatel i, no

one but the reckless author of the mischief suffered. Emigrants and Gold .- There arrived at Ne ork on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, two thou sand three hundred and sixty-four passengers—and the amount of gold brought with them is calculated

exceed seven thousand sovereigns.

While Mr. Harrison Hatfield was grinding oxe upon a large grindstone on the 4th, at Youngstown. Indiana, the stone broke into three parts, one of which hit him on the chest, and killed him instantly Police.-The City Marshal arraigned before the Police Court on Monda, y seven boys, for violating on Sunday last, the 3d and 22d sections of the 12t Ordinance of the City Council. Their fines and cos Ordinance of the City Council.

of prosecution amounted to \$20,16 cts.

Salem Register.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY - The communications of feelele Churches and of Missionaries to the Ex-com, will be made as heretolore, to R. S. Syngas, Missioner, and the Christia public will be officially notified of the choice.

public will be officially notified of the choice.

R. S. Storms, Acting Secretary.

Braintree, Aug. 1, 1897.

The next Annual Meeting of the General Association of New Hampshire, is to be at Claremont, on the fourth Tue day of August, the 22d day of the month.

ouse of Rev. Mr. Sawyer, in Singus, on Tuesday the St. 9 Octobek A. M. A general and punctual attendan highly desirable.

Solem, Aug. 2, 1837.

CARDS.
TO THE SISTERS OF REV. MR. MAL CARDS.

TO THE SISTERS OF REV. Ms. MALTRY'S CHUECH, TACK
TON.

TON

or the Communion Service which we have save, it is used to be sufficience. We accept it as a taken of your Remembrance with a match before, and a pledge that the Christian communion the Lord, and a pledge that the Christian communications are supported by the communication of the contraction of th

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Thirty Dollars, from the people of his charge, to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society. As it was made under peculiar trials and embarrassments, may the Lord make good onto them the promises of his word, in the richer contributions of his grace. Brookfield, July 24th, 1837. Richard Woodbuff.

Miss anne Copnan tenders her grateful acquiowledgements to the Ladies' Reading and Charitable Association in South Berwick, Me for containing Twenty Dollars, to constitute her a Life Member of the American Seament's Friend Society.

S. Berwick Fem. Sem. June 20, 1837. JOHN FOOTE

### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES,
In this city, Mr. Samuel A. Turner, of Louisiana, to Miss
Sarah W. Loring-M. Joshua Gibbs, Jr. merchait, et
Charleston, S. C., Miss, Marriage and Marr In New York, Mr. Renben Morse, Jr. formerly of Boston, a Miss Sarah M. G. Carey.

In Newerk, N. J. 29th inst. st. the considere of her smin n law, Dr. L. A. Smith, Mr. Frances, wife of Rev. Dr. Idward D. Griffin, lake President of Williams Colleg. In Green Ray, N. C. Dean, Eq. 42, formerly of floaton, Interments in the city of Boston, last week,—males 14, smales 14,—71541, 30.

#### NEWTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Term will commence Sept. 5th, and continue twelve weeks. Board, tuition, &c. the same as BUILD.

REFERENCE.—The averal Clergymen, Mesare. William Juckson, and Marshall S. Rice, Newton-Mesare. Eliphalet Kimball, and Thomas A. Davis, Boston. Median July 29th, 1837. Aug. 4-5w-\*

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IVE and Let Live; or Domestic Service Hourraid, by
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Rich Man, and the Rich Poor Man, Ac. Just received.

"And whereas the Turkish spy sac" he kept no servant,
because he would not have an enemy in his house. I hired
mine hecause I would have a ricead. "—Compar.

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LETTER PAPER.

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shoul 1030 questions on the matter in the holy of the
work—together with several hondred questions on the
maps.

aps.

Notwithstanding the extensive circulation of the works
this author, it is confidently believed this work is

Miss Sedgwick's New Work, &c. and and the Rich Poor Man, &c. Are, we did whereas the Turkish Say says he kept no see he would not have an enemy in his house, I results I would have a friend. "— Cowpen. 15, Temperance Tale, Too Fast and Tuo Far. Parley's Book of the United States.

The Young Lait's Assistant in Drawing and Painting, For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washingt

CONTAINING the Old and New Testaments, w Peactivel Expositions and Explanatory Notes, Thomas Williams. To which are added, the reformand merginal readings of the Polyglott, together with gund Notes, and selections from Engelec's Comprehen

### Jane Taylor's Works.

the Buston Academy of Music; Holt's Missionary Auce-dates, Ruber's Athens, 2 vols; Foster's Clerk's Gunde; Parker and Fox's Grammar, parts 1 and 2; do Reader; do Exercises in Composition; First, Second and Third Book of History; Mutchell's Travelier's Guide through the Uni-ted States; Harper's Family and Clussical Library; do Boys' and Gue's Library, do. &c. &c. Fr. Sels at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 42 Washington street.

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### VOUTH'S COMPANION.

#### POETRY.

LOVE NOT THE WORLD.

What is the world?
Is it the flutter of the giddy throng
Who dance life s idle maze of joyless joy
With hearts brim full of heartless happines
Is this the world? On then I love it not. Is it the splendor of the haughty few?
The rich one's smile—the great one's courtesy
Go, glittering world, take back thy baubles all,
I love thee not.

I love thee not.

Is it applause, the golden bait of souls;

The flatterer's playthog, and the crowd's enprice;

Who feeds on it take trash—like India's fruit,\*

Fair to the eye, concealing treacherous points,

While blood and anguish follow every taste.

Go, empty fame, take back the critic's sneer,

I love thee not. But does the world hold out no tempting joy,

But does the world hold out no tempting joy,
No golden treasure to ensuare the soul?
Are there no objects dearer than life itself,
To which the fond heart clings, framing a bliss
Forbid on earth, belonging but to Heav'n?
Yes, in the social intellectual joy,
Where thought meets thought, soul springs to kindred
The heart creates a paradise on earth,
Forgets its nobler joys, its higher love,
Content with perishable happiness,
Resigns the love of God, the bliss of heaven.
Love not the world. Love not the world.

\* A fruit in the West Indies, called the Apple of

#### Miscellany.

From the New York C DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .-- NO. 64.

ighteen months," &c.

Such were the early and auspicious fruits of Temperance Reform.
It is a relief to turn from the dark and sicken-Such were the carry and adaptives the Scottish Temperance Society, and it has unquestionably accomplished a great amount of good in each succeeding year of its benevolent labors; but from all I could learn when I ing picture which we have just been contemp-lating, to those gleams of hope and sunshine, which, though as yet they have done little more than make the darkness visible, nevertheless was in Scotland, it was rather in a languishing, give promise of "shining more and more unto the perfect day." But before we look at the achievements and brightening prospects of the temperance reform in Great Britain, let us was in Scotland, it was rather in a languishing, than in a flourishing condition. The sauguine hopes of the first year or two had not been realized. It began to be seen and felt that the pledge did not cover the whole ground. The poor would not willingly give up their gin, while the rich retained their wine. Members might abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and yet be intemperate. What the state of temperance retorm in dreat Brinain, it is glance for a moment at some of the most formidable obstacles which it has had to encounter, and by which it is still impeded. "The fashion of drinking," says Mr. Livesey, in one of his very popular lectures of last year, "begins with us at our birth, and follows us till we are haid in our graves. So soon as a child is born into the world, the event must be celebrated by the use of some kind of intoxicating drink. Every visiter who enters the room is treated; it cannot sustain itself where it is. The basis is too narrow. Our Scottish brethren must take higher and broader ground, or the reced-ing wave will return and the overflowing and all drink the health of the new born babe The christening is the next season for drinking, and Sunday is usually selected for the ceremony, because it affords a greater opportunity for drinking. The parties meet, each taking his portion before going to church, and after professing to dedicate the child to Almighty God in bartier, they return and commence scourge will again pass through.

The British and Foreign Temperance Soci-The British and Foreign Temperance Society was formed in 1830, under the immediate auspices of the Bishop of London and of several other prelates, as well as members of parliament and officers of high rank, both in the army and navy. The pledge, or declaration of its fundamental principle, was in these words: "We agree to abstain from distilled sprits except for medicinal purposes, and to discountenance the causes and practices of intemperance." This simple principle was then re-

God in baptism, they return and commence drinking till midnight.

"Both weddings and funerals are conducted on the same principles; and on the latter occapay their respects to the departed, that the ta-bles are covered with hot ale and cold ale, pipes and tobacco; nay, as soon as you touch the latch of the door, you are presented by a female properly attired, with a smoking hot tankard of poison and water. So," he adds, "it is at Christmas, Shrovetide, Easter, Whit-with the control of the most impotant discoveries of the age, and it was believed, that could it be universally adopted and adhered to, it would at once bansuntide—every memorable day in the history of our religion—every national holiday. Races, fairs and especially elections, are all sensons for destroying reason, impairing health and demoralizing character, by the use of strong

lent career. Funds were raised, and agents were amployed and sent out, to deliver lectures, collect facts and form auxiliaries. The plan was graveful or interest of the kingdom, as widely circulated, and which exceedingly tartled the friends of morality and religion throughout Scolland. Every one saw from the throughout scolland scol About four years ago, John Duniop, Esq. of Greenock, published a tract, entitled the Drinking usages of the North British, which was widely circulated, and which exceedingly startled the friends of morality and religion throughout Scotland. Every one saw from the array of facts there presented, that the incen-tives to intemperance were so incorporated with all the occupations and business of active life; with all the customs and courtesies of social intercourse; with all public gatherings, amuse-ments and holidays, and even with the most sacred rites of religion, that any attempt to dis-sever them, would be like taking down the very frame work of the social system itself. frame work of the social system itself. I can barely touch upon a few points; but I very much doubt whether the great murderer of the souls and bodies of men ever spread his net more subtilely over the Christian population of any country under heaven. It required strong faith and high moral courage to attempt anything; and in the good beginning which has been made, we recognize the special blessing of God. What He has begun, he can finish. He, and he alone, can drive the "foul and dumb. But few will say, that their sanguine hopes have as yet been realized, or that the prospects of the British and Foreign Temperance Society are at this moment very encouraging. It appears from the fourth annual report, in 1835, that the whole number of members in connection with the Society was only 115,782, the population of England and Wales, being at that time, about 14,000,000; that is to say, there was about one member to 120 persons! The additions of the preceding year were less than 30,000; and it appears from the Secretary's report, at the last May anniversary, that but 20,000 had been added during the last twelve months. It is also stated in the ac-He, and he alone, can drive the "foul and dumb and deaf spirit" out of the land; but see how satanically he is entrenched and fortified. The satancally he is entrenched and fortified. The system of rule and regulation, as to times and occasions of drinking, Mr. Dunlop tells us, pervades every thing—meals, markets, fairs, sacraments, baptisms and funerals; and almost every trade and profession has its own code of laws, strict and well observed. The apprentice must pay his entry, to treat the workmen of the shop into which he goes, and from time to time, small sums, from one to five shillings. ne to five shillings are levied upon him, for the same demoraliz-ing purpose. Is he a plumber, he pays so much when he casts his first sheet of lead. Is he a hatter, at the end of his apprenticeship he must pay what they call a garnish, before he must pay what they call a garnish, before he leaves. When he becomes a journeyman, his first wages go for strong drink, for the benefit of the shop. At the iron founderies, this accursed entry is 3s.—in ship yards it is £2—in sail-lofts it is a bottle of whiskey—among sawyers it is 6s. When a calico printer changes his color, that is, leaves one department for another, he pays a fine in drink. Till very lately there was extorted from apprentice boys to print fields, the enormous sum of £7 sterling. print fields, the enormous sum of £7 sterling. which being put into a fund, when it amounted

which being put into a fund, when it amounted to about £50, was spent in a debauch, and a whole district, including men, women and children, was, for a fortnight, overspread with drunkenness, sickness, riot, and crime.

Besides the profuse drinking that occurs on the immediate occasion of a birth, or a funeral, the general practice throughout the country, is, to give a glass to every one that comes into the house after a birth, till the baptism. When a death happens, every one gets a glass who to about £20, was spent in a debauch, and a livehole district, including men, women and children, was, for a fortnight, overspread with drunkenness, sickness, riot, and crime.

Besides the profuse drinking that occurs on the immediate occasion of a birth, or a funeral, the general practice throughout the country, is not the mendiate occasion of a birth, or a funeral, the general practice throughout the country, is not the house after a birth, till the baptism. When a death happens, every one gets a glass who comes within the door, until the funeral, and for six weeks after it. And what is still more shocking, "in some presbyteries, the presbyterial dinner is furnished with liquor, by fines imposed on various occasions. For example—when a clergyman gets a new manse, (or parsonage,) he is fined a bottle of wine; when he is married, he incurs the same penalty. The birth of a child costs him one bottle, and the qualize matters, bachelors, and those who in the marriage state have no family, or don to publish a sermon, &c. are all put into the list and fined for omission, as others have been for commission." To cap the climax, "a particular church officer, called the comptroller, is appointed to attend to this business, and so to adjust the various mulets as to prevent one member from paying out of course: and thus a suitable equality of contribution is preserved among all the parties."

Such were the formidable obstacles and discouragements which the friends of temperance Society was formed, in 1829. The basis of this society was what, for the sake of distinction, I shall call

The old pledge.

That is, of total abstinence from distilled spirits, except for medicinal purposes. This, in Great Britain, as in America, was the first

temperance dispensation; and I have no doubt it was from heaven. The committee of the Soutish Society entered upon their duries with great zeal and efficiency, and their early efforts were convented with unexpected success. Agents were convented with unexpected success. Agents were employed, auxiliary societies and congregational associations were formed in various parts of the kingdom, and, in less than two years, between eight and nine thousand subscribers to the pledge were obtained in the eight and solutions of Glasgow alone. Thrilling appeals were also written and widely distributed in form of tracts; statistics were collected; the consumption of distilled liquors was considered in the consumption of distilled liquors was considered in the consumption of distilled liquors was considered to the consumption of distilled l

"We have about twenty members, who have been reclaimed from occasional or habitual drunkenness." "We have at least five intem-perate persons, who have remained firm for

sent circumstances of the Society.

J. GREENLEAF,

Cor. Sec. of the Am. Sea. Fr. Society. New- York, July 28, 1837.

## From the Charleston Observer.

ONE WAY OF RELIEF.

If A. pays his account to B., B. can pay C. and C. D. and thus by keeping in active circulation the money or its representative, which is still in the community, relief can be afforded to a very considerable number of persons. Now if A. holds in his possession the amount which he justly owes to B. he prevents B. from paying C. and C. from paying D; in a word he keeps out of circulation the amount of his debt, and prevents ten others, perhaps a hundred, and perhaps a thousand from paying might abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and perhaps a thousand from paying and yet be intemperate. What the state of the society is at this moment, I do not know. It commenced the temperance reformation, which was a great matter, and in earying it forward has accomplished much. But I believe in the state of the debt which he justly owes keeps his own creditor, and perhaps a hundred, and perhaps a thousand others from affording their share of relief to the community. At such a time as this when the scarcity of money is a subject of universal complaint, every one should make special exertions to pay what he owes; for by special exertions to pay what he owes; for by so doing he will not only afford relief to his creditor, but to his creditor's creditor, and so on, in a ratio that exceeds ordinary conjecture. The payment of one little debt of five or ten dollars, may thus in the aggregate pay debts to the amount of thousands of dollars. It is moreover not merely a commercial, but a moral and a Christian duty to pay what we owe, and when we can, and with the least possible delay. Small debts, as well as large—without delay. Small debts, as well as large—without a dun as well as with a dun—far off, as well as near.

Verbum Sat.

as near.

VERBUM SAT.

[This article may be read by some Subscriber to he Boston Recorder who is indebted for his paper. If so, let him think of the good he may do to many and it was observed, that could it one banish intemperance from the world. Under this
animating impression, the British and Foreign
Temperance Society commenced its benevolent career. Funds were raised, and agents persons by paying the small sum he owes, and at the same time aid the Editor in bis efforts to furnish a

ance." This simple principle was then re-garded by the most culightened philanthropists, both in England and the United States, as one

does it admit of a doubt, that a vast amount of

results may be anticipated.

But few will say, that their sanguine hopes

twelve months. It is also stated in the ac-counts which have just reached us, that the meeting was not so fully attended as on former

occasions, and that the platform was unusually thin. Murmurs, too, as well as applause, ran through the hall, when the noble chairman de-clared his adherence to the principles of the

Society, in opposition to that of entire absti-

nence from fermented, as well as distilled liquors, Thus, for some reason or other, the first temperance dispensation in Great Britain seems, if it

has not "waxed old," to be "ready to vanish away."

Yours sincerely.

THE SEAMEN'S CAUSE .- NO. III.

BRETHREN,—I have already spoken of what has been done for sailors at home and abroad.

nal examination of the students of the Theological eminary of Virginia took place at the seminary near lexandria, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th

Seminary of Virginia took place at the seminary near Alexandria, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th inst.

On Thursday merning an ordination was held in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, when the following nine young gentlemen from the Theological Seminary, were admitted by Bishop Moore, to the order of Deacons, viz.: Mesars. Olcott Bulkley, of Vermout, Samuel S. Carpenter, of New Jersey, William J. Clark and William A. Harris, of Pennsylvania, Charles Goodrich, of New Orleans, Thomas E. Locke, D. M. Fackler, and William Hodges, of Virginia, and Joshua Peterkin, of Baltimore. At the same time the Rev. Francis H. McGuire, Deacon, was admitted to the Priesthood. The candidates for Deacon's orders were presented by the Rev. J.

BOOKS. at successive anniversaries, where speeches full of animation and encouragement, were de-hvered and enthusiastically applauded. All these things were reported to us, and we hearthese things were reported to us, and we hear-tily congratulated our brethren upon the great success of this new and glorious enterprise, and rejoiced with them in the prospect of its being carried triumphantly through the length and breadth of the United Kingdom. Nor good has been actually done, while an impulse has been given to the public mind in favor of temperance, from which the most important

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.—A colored boy sixteen years of age, was on Thursday brought before Chief Justice Shaw, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, addressed to a master of a vessel from Baltimore, by whom, as was alleged by the Complainant, the boy was held as a slave. The master, on the return of the writ, stated that he had brought the boy here, from the as a slave The master, on the return of the writ, stated that he had brought the boy here, from the State of Maryland, as cook on board his vessel, with the knowledge that he would be here entitled to his liherty, but that he would have no desire to leave his service—that he remained on board the vessel voluntarily, and had no wish to go away. The Chief Justice then examined the boy privately, who declared that he had no wish to leave his master, and that he was desirous of remaining with him.—The Court therefore ordered that the boy should be permitted either to go back to the vessel with his master, or to go where he pleased. He accordingly returned to his duty on board the vessel.—Advertiser. eturned to his duty on board the vessel .- Advertise

returned to his duty on board the vessel.—Advertiser.

As Excitio Scene.—A little girl who stood upon the roof of a house witnessing the procession as the royal family entered Paris from Fontainbleau, slipped, and her mother beheld her as she slid to the eaves, when the parent fainted; the child, however, had presence of mind sufficient to grasp firmly hold of a copper spout, as she passed from the roof, and hung by it u. til she was rescued. When her mother revived, she was scarcely less overcome with joy to behold her daughter unbarmed at her side, than she was in terror, when she beheld her descending, as she supposed into the arms of death—Post.

Sad Catastrophe.—A melancholy affair took place at Paris on the 15th ult. About 11 o'clock in the evening, when 200,000 spectators were retiring from the fetes on the Champ de Mars, one of the passages into town became a perfect jam. At this moment a woman fell, or was pushed down by the crowd, and became as hobstacle to others. The melee was dreadful, and the results melancholy in the extreme. Twenty-four persons were killed, the greater part of them women, and more than thirty were wounded. In consequence of this disaster, the fete of the Hotel de Ville was postponed till the 19th.

Among the victims are a young collegian, and the wife of a rich metchant recently retured from business. Three of the deceased belonged to one family.

Of the wounded 14 have since died, (up to the

obsiness. Three of the deceased belonged to one family

Of the wounded 14 have since died, (up to the 16th) making the whole number of lives lost by this extraordinary accident, 38. Some others were in a dangerous condition.

A Young Adventurer.—The New York Evening Star states, that on board the Peruvian, recently arrived at that port from Cronstadt, is a boy named Moses, about 11 years old. He was picked up in the Baltic, seventy miles from land, in a little skiff, with a gunny bag for a sail, and had put to sea, without provisions, in consequence of a quarrel with his step-father, a fisherman in Sweden.

It has been recently confirmed that cold water.

It has been recently confirmed that cold water dashed from the mouth of a well, on a person prosa few trated by noxious gasses at the bottom, speedily the have suscitates him.

the command.

From the Editor of the New Hampshire Observer, a Congregational paper, published in Concord, N. H.

Yourn's Congrava.—This everlent little work for the young is published in Bloston. We have found that our chidren are more interested in this than in any other periodical to which they have access. They have had the privilege of reading it ever since its commencement, 8 or 9 years ago. Should any children be desirous of obtaining it, we will take the trouble of receiving their money, and sending on their names for it.

From the Edit Control of the Control of

the trouble of receiving their money, and sending on their names for it.

From the Editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal.

The Youtu's Contrasion.—This is a weekly paper, intended expressly for youth—published at the office of the Boston Recorder, in this city. This paper is conducted with judgment, containing an excellent variety of selected and original matter—adapted to the comprehension and the wants of the youth of both sexes. It seems emineutly calculated to do good—containing much to captivate the attention, and improve the heart. The object of the Youth's extraction, under the guise communicate in and as it is not sectarian in its view, but aims to inculcule general principles of piety, which must meet the approbation of Christians of every sect, it is deserving of a very extensive circulation. It is afforded at the low price of one dollar a year.

From the Editor of the Olive-Branch, a Protestant Methodist paper, published in Boston.

From the Editor of the Olive-Bronch, a Protestant Methodist

Vouth's Companies—Published at Boston.
Recorder, has reached its eleventh volume. We have carefully examined a few of its late numbers, and find it has lost nothing of its former interest or meris.

For telegions publication of the telegraph of the countries of the publication of the publicati

MT. VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY. THE next Term of this Seminary will commence on the first day of September. The School is divided into two departments. The School department is limited to wenty five pupils; the Joniter, consisting of pupils under the age of twelve years, is limited to fifteen. Both departments are now full, but in each there will be a few vacancies at the commencement of the next term, if not sooner

received the commencement of the next term, if not a lew vaccinities at the commencement of the next term, if not sooner filled.

Parents wishing a place for their daughters in this School are invited to (a) at No. 28 Beacon street.

In case of the absence of the Principal, during the approaching vacation, a place may be secured by a written application directed to the Principal, containing the name of the parent, and the name and age of the papil.

Boston, July 1, 1857.

28.

#### BRADFORD ACADEMY.

TABLE Second Summer Term at this Institution, will commence on Wednesday, August 2, and continue twelve weeks. Board and turtion as usual.

July 21. 3w. BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Sec'y.

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### POCKET BIBLES,

ndings, with large type-do common hindings, red-futavo Ribles, in extra and common hinds of Bibles, on fine paper, large type, in common indings. Testamone.

ania, Charles Goodrich, or Locke, D M. Fackler, and William Locke, D M. Fackler, and Joshua Peterkin, of Baltimore. At he same time the Rev. Facus H. McGure, Descon, was admitted to the Priest toorder, by the Rev. Charles B. Dana. The ordination sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Meade, from I Timothy iv. Id: "Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine: continue in them: for in so doing thou shalt save thyself and them that hear thee." [Episcopal Recorder.]

Noble Donation.—We understand that the Treasurer of the Donation.—We understand that the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee of the Donation of Solo, from a lady for the use of the Sologies, and the sum of Solo, from a lady for the

### Splendid Engraving.

A N Illustration of the Lord's Prayer, beautifully engra-ved and colored. For Sale by WHIPPLE & DAM-RELL, No. 9 Cornhill. July 28. MAXIMS, O's Health, Business, Law, Policy, and Mind-Collecty Just Giles;

whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are homest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely and of good report, think on these things. Published and for Sale by PER KINS & MRUNN, 114 Washington street. July 21. BOSTON DIRECTORY FOR 1837;

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In Fress, and will be published in a short time, a new hook, expressly nathed to the present crisis, entitled, "Rich Exoton; a tair of the Times," by the author of "Three Experiments," and the "Seque" to the same.

WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, Publishers, No. 9 Corbhill. 28

### NEW TEMPERANCE TALE.

WHIPPLE & DANRELL, No. 9 Cornhill, have in press, and will publish in a few days, No. 15 of the series of Temperance Tales, emitted Too Far and Too Far; or the Cooper and The Curnities. It will contain 30 pages, and sold at \$1 per handred. July 21.

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the state of our country that if Catholicism and spread, it will not be low spread, it will not be lon-up into separate reput which will support each point of the bayonet. The are now in feverish as numbers sufficiently large ness a terrible explosion revivals. If you doubt the to look back upon the every, and your doubts will and perplexity, "says the of Andover, "which that brought in its train, and and universal interest where and universal interest v and universal interest with formation of new government, and the several Stat destroying the sanctity prostrating the barriers New England had crected New England had erected morals. The religious is and youth became an objetion than it formerly had let of God's own appoint vious connection with the churches. Indeed, a things happen as I have judden two hundred years hundreds of millions may one fith of them will protect the ranks of the gospel." It may be necessary for

the ranks of the gospel."
It may be necessary for I proceed, that I wish yot tiactly that I am not inse that has been done for our You, beloved in the Lor things." What you have great multitude now on blessed, and not a few hay rious song above, "Salva sitteth on the throne, am who, humanly speaking, weeping, and wailing, and in the prison of despair, your contributions. What hascaused joy to thrill a the your contributions. What has caused joy to thrill a the the bosoms of the angelic haps is not a day that per their lyres, and play an an version of some poor sinni deemed through your ins deemed through your instanty have you contributed also, (and many at great sa but little of this world's go says an agent of the Americally, "of churches of no greated parts of the countries, "of churches of the countries, and a feel of the countries, and yet a said a privilege to educate." and a privilege to educate and those who have non-souls. I could mention m and daughters in our chure of their industry by the u-pay their annual subscript ten dollars to the cause; tions to other objects. If i

ten dollars to the cause. If it tions to other objects. If it mit, I could tell of the labor a family of small children, for their support, and ye privilege to give \$1,000 to privilege to give \$1,000 to ciety, because he thinks will do the most good in the borious hands can minister I said, in the form the state of the heathen we you for your increased at Societies. It is a matter to those of us who dwell and know something of t the character and prospec ambiguous in the minds o pressions of uncertainty at culation which cramp ou our success." "Missione Heathens are as well off a As these remarks are of As these remarks are of becomes me to declare the becomes me to declare the least favorable idea of heathen are entirely in the so means allow this letter mentioning a few circumst their deplorable condition reading them, should your saginst me, let me entreat Remember that I am set for Remember that I am set for as I am able, to see the the way of sending it to Should I fail to do my dut their souls will be required I must at all events endeat therefore of feeling yrather rejoice that I have arguments forever to sile hereafter plead that the bospel.

One of the delivered in the second of the letter of the lett

gospel.

One of the darkest shade their licentiousness. Cou are advocates for their goland, I would direct them, a temple dedicate them. had, I would direct them, a temple dedicated to an the son of an adulterer, si in which I have two schoo witness sights which wou as they never blushed before them to go to other most loathsome debaucher greeable to the presiding agreeable to the president agreeable to the president agreeable to the president agreeable to the president agreeab agreeable to the presiding return, I would direct the oly books, where they m

\* I some time ago read of who had offered to defray the of one hundred young men in naries of learning, for four ye than 3,000 dollars. If one hundred we have a some of the same of the same windsease, consent to do as much that the same windsease of the gospie! to 5,000,000 of our destitute po